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Igor SHUMEYKO

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OR

A BRIEF COURSE IN THE FALSIFICATION OF HISTORY

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Igor Shumeyko

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A BRIEF COURSE IN THE FALSIFICATION OF HISTORY

Moscow

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A new book by the famous historian Igor Shumeiko, author of the bestseller "The Second World War. Reboot", which has withstood several editions... In this book, the author applies a conceptual approach to the falsification of history. Moreover, he claims that today the struggle against falsifications, for the truth of history has actually been transferred to the sphere of interpretations, interpretations of facts. He also examines in detail the various historical insinuations currently prevailing in the Baltic countries, Georgia and other former republics of the USSR, stating that the falsification of history has become a conscious under

course in the foreign policy of many states. UDC 94(47) BBK 63.3

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[5VM 978-5-699-44943-9 Eksmo, 2010

V.R., V.K., L.A. and this book is dedicated to the global redneck

FAKE PRELUDE

I will start with one suggestion regarding the future work of the Commission on the Prevention of the Falsification of History. Despite the fact that waves of the most diverse lies sometimes roll over our country, and despite the fact that the creation of an anti-falsification Commission is an urgent step, it is unlikely that as a result of its work significant distortions, falsifications of any actually historical - sky facts. The content of international treaties, the names of their signatories, the outcome of the battle ... who, when took, surrendered which cities, fortresses, capitals ... all these corpus of data, and generally speaking facts, will remain, in my opinion, almost unchanged. Well, not

Do you expect that in the text of the Versailles, Munich, Yalta agreements and other treaties traces of erasures, additions, torn out or pasted additional pages will be found. Or that, for example, the editorial offices of Radio Russia and the BBC contain conflicting versions of historical documents. It seems like, for example, according to the well-known "Section U! "On Poland", the Yalta Agreements of February 4-11, 1945, which states:

— The Heads of the three Governments consider that the eastern border of Poland should run along the Curzon line, with deviations from it in some areas from five to eight kilometers in favor of Poland...

... Suddenly they would go, imagine, disputes:

- No, in the Sixth Section it was: 105 kilometers in favor of Poland!

— No, 5 kilometers!

- No...

After all, the ENTIRE YALTA SYSTEM, all the agreements, declarations that made it, I specify all subsequent

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The existing treaties - each with each of the fifty countries, the UN Charter - are all just as carefully codified, like those "five to eight kilometers in favor of Poland ...>".

And at the same time, "Yalta" is one of the most controversial topics in today's Europe... So what, then, can be "falsifications"?

Interpretations. Such a temporary, "working" term. "Various interpretations" – this is how I answered when at press conferences or on TV programs questions reached "to the primary sources", to the very starting points of falsifications and disputes. All disputes are actually disputes over interpretations, interpretations (often mutually exclusive) of the same fixed figure, of the same fact documented by the parties.

This is despite the fact that today the arguing countries seem to have no "dominant ideologies" (left on the previous round of confrontation} - but there are: "accepted values". Here is about this phenomenon, about how ideologies that do not exist obscure the facts that exist, and this will be discussed in the book, and above all, about the changing perception of the Second World War, which was quite unified earlier (until not so long ago), and is now divided into two...

And the fact that, as it turns out, the struggle against falsifications, for the truth of history has actually moved into the sphere of interpretations, interpretations of facts, this means ... yes, yes, the same "ideological struggle", no matter how tired it is - which during the late, "developed", or one might say "Brezhnev" socialism.

One textured, expressive example I am now borrowing from my previous book "The Second World Reset" (2nd edition, July 2007, chapter 10), where the question is examined in detail, right in detail: how exactly should European complicity in attack on the USSR? Here, in the Falsified Prelude, I will devote the next few pages to those Reloaded Theses:

1) Keitel admitted in Nuremberg that Czechoslovakia in 1938 was simply invulnerable, was militarily an absolutely unattainable target for the Wehrmacht. Sudetenland -

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These are the mountains where, since 1920, fortification works, unique in scope, have been going on.

2) The conspiracy of the generals ("Black Chapel"), which took off in 1944, was drawn up precisely in 1938 - as a reaction to Hitler's absolutely hopeless idea with Czechoslovakia. And only "Munich" allowed Hitler, figuratively speaking, to show his tongue to the German military bores and pedants...

3) Six months before Munich in April 1938, German tanks were brought to the parade on the occasion of the Anschluss of Austria by rail. (Also underestimated by historians fact). They just broke. 200 km to Vienna along a peaceful highway was an effort beyond their reach.

4) Czechoslovakia at that time ranked first in the world in arms exports. Czech tanks, the best at that time, were sold all over the world. They formed the basis of the armored power of Germany. ("Tigers" appeared only in the summer of 1943, on the Kursk Bulge).

5) And - the apotheosis of today's interpretations. Essentially a genius fragment from the official history of the Skoda factory. There, after long testimonies of the record quality of their tanks, there is the following passage:

"Until 1939, the Skoda plant produced 295 tanks. Unfortunately, after the occupation of Czechoslovakia, its tanks were included in the German fascist units and participated in the capture of Poland, France, in the war against the Soviet Union. The last tank of Czech production was destroyed on December 10, 1941, during the liberation of the city of Klin near Moscow.

That is, something like a corporate (and, in the future, national!) holiday is planned for the naughty Czechs: December 10 is "The Day of the End of Responsibility for Tanks"...

I can tell our "Anti-Falsification Historical Commission" in advance: It is quite possible to save money on a business trip to Prague! In the sense - do not drive, do not double-check the Czech tank texture. NO FALSIFICATIONS! Most likely, it will turn out, indeed: not 1000, not 750, or even 350, namely 295 "Skodov" tanks, they surrendered to Hitler without firing. And the last one, Czech

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production... it looks like it really was... destroyed on December 10, 1941 near the city of Klin near Moscow...

But ... that the old stock of tanks (295 units made for the Czech army) ended by December 10, 1941 - this is the most common practice, the reality of war. Rotation. "Consumption" of the actual German tanks T-! was even higher — quality, quality!

But ... since 1939, Skoda, renamed the German Industrial Group Negtapp boetptd-IMegKe ("Hermann Goering Werke"), throughout the war produced the same tanks, but already under the German name: P7 Krým135 (and here is the account for thousands!) SUVs, gas generator trucks, heavy caterpillar tractors... But... The Czech Republic is a "state of law", not like us, here they respect legal formulations. And, strictly legally speaking, they are NOT responsible for their "head office", located in Germany. Well, or would not like to answer.

Yes, this is their interpretation of World War II. Clearly, "their" does not mean only Skodovskaya. By the way, there was another famous giant, CKD-Prague, which became the German concern VMM. Produced at ChKD:

- The best among the light and medium tanks of the Wehrmacht R2 KrAM-38 (this is the Czech tank TMNR-5, the world leader in sales) - 1411 units were manufactured.

- Self-propelled gun "Merder",

- The best anti-tank self-propelled gun of the Second World War "Hertzer", circulation - 2584 pieces ...

And if we continue to step on the "textured fields"... the critic V. Nikolaev, examining the book "The Second World Reboot" in the article "On Attics and Basements of the Great War", advised me "not to focus on tanks", reminding me of the most hated for the Soviet infantry "German" aircraft. By the way, what plane is this? Like many others, I assumed it was a Junkers bomber. But no, a verified, summed up estimate calls ... - "Focke-Wulf-189" ("Rama"), reconnaissance spotter, whose appearance meant imminent and high-precision enemy shelling. And shelling, accurate, "successful" (for the Germans), in the end caused more damage than bombing. (Just bombing scenes, with

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their video footage and the characteristic roar-screach of bombs... are more cinematically "winning", which influenced our perception). So, this reconnaissance spotter "Rama" was a high-altitude, extremely maneuverable and practically indestructible aircraft. And that Focke-Wulf-189 was produced ... at the Werk-3 factories in the French city of Bordeaux (hello to the current Airbus manufactured there! That's what it means to take care of preserving your real estate and industrial potential!) ... and also at the Aero factory in ... Prague. Well, again this "City of Masters"!

Only desperate Allied bombings in March-April 1945! - reduced the productivity of Czech industrial giants by 50% ...

And all these ... thousands of Prague, French tanks, aircraft, made in 1939-1945 - are still listed in military reference books as German products!

Well, after that, how can they not love, not hold on to ... "strictly legal, legal" approaches - with one wave, the presentation of legal documents, transforming French and Czech (and further, all "united European") armament in - German "Hitler". Here it is - the difference in approaches, interpretations, which gave me reason to call our truth, as the title of the book puts it - "Continental Truth". We have more attention to gross material things: tanks, guns, aircraft. In Europe - to legal nuances, legal conflicts. That is why in the memorable year of 1968, with the threat of Czechoslovakia leaving the Soviet sphere of influence, we sent in our troops. "You, sir Czechs, world-class gunsmiths, are not very responsible for yourself. Again, say that the main office was somewhere far away. Again you will be released, bombed..."

Terrible, illegal words - "sphere of influence"? But this, after all, is a "Yalta term". Products equally Britain, USA, USSR.

As well, by the way, as the UN. And to single out the UN as an oasis of democracy of the legal world order, to oppose it to the same "spheres of influence"...

This pacifist concert can be stopped by only one reference:

The UN project on the tables of its creators lay somewhere among the plans: "Bagration", "Overlord", the projects of the Tehran and Yalta agendas, the "Project Manhattan" (atomic bomb). The UN is by no means a tender sprout cherished by democrats and pacifists, but the brainchild of war, the same as the Il-2 attack aircraft, the Tiger, Spitfire, Katyusha tanks...

"FOR YOUR AND OUR YALTA!"

To the well-known assessment that "the USSR became a world power thanks to the Yalta system", I will add only a shading microcommentary: "NOT Victory in World War II", as such, which gave only moral satisfaction, and even with a touch of bitterness (loss!), namely, the System, the house, the fortress... built on the foundation of the Victory.

Most diplomats and lawyers recognize the Yalta system as a part, a continuation of the Westphalian model of international relations, based on the idea of state

sovereignties. Although the main core of Yalta, the bipolarity of the world order, disappeared in... (more often referred to as 1991), many of its elements, fixed in international treaties, stabilizing international relations, have survived. It can be said that Yalta set the rules for both the conduct of the Cold War and the way out of it. And although in this sense the Yalta system is a phenomenon of a broader order, it is perceived as a reality given in the sensations of the COLD WAR.

In the choir of current Yalta critics, it is easy to distinguish two voices, let's call it conditionally: the treble of the pacifists and the falsetto of the Eastern European limitrophs. And the main motive of criticism is sublimation: when it is inconvenient to curse Russia once again, they scold the "Yalta system".

And today, 65 years later, with a certain - we admit - a touch of absurdity ... having lost Yalta as a city, and defending "Yalta" as a System, we still must repeat and repeat:

1) A real assessment of the Yalta system of international relations is possible only in comparison with its predecessor, the Versailles-Washington system. Critics can be objected point by point, comparing all the details Ver

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Salsk and Yalta mechanisms, up to comparing the actions and effectiveness of the League of Nations and the UN. But at the same time, one should not remove the "end product of their activity" from the field of comparison, forget that the main product of Versailles was: the Second World War.

2) Yes, you can compare the Yalta meeting with... the San Remo Festival, with the hip crowd of Woodstock, with the World Congress of Pacifists, with the Barcelona Olympics, with the elections of Miss Universe 2009 — which is essentially what is being done, with the harsh conclusion that "Yalta" is a much more severe, cynical, rude event ... But a real, conscientious assessment of the Yalta system of international relations is possible, and so on. see point 1.

The main jackpot, the "apple of discord", is known: those very Eastern European "souvenir" sovereignties, so generously dumped by "Versailles" and infringed by the Yalta principle of "spheres of influence". Yes, according to "Versailles" there were no "spheres of influence", although there were "mandatory territories" - but it's somewhere there ... Near, Far ... in general - the East!

"FLOATING COURSE" OF SOVEREIGNTY

Yes, the very recognition by the victorious countries of the existence of "spheres of influence" by definition limited sovereignty, but they had a kind of floating exchange rate before. For example, having learned about the agreement (still in Tehran) of the allies on the post-war inclusion of the Baltic republics in the USSR, Hitler immediately retorted: he declared Latvia and Estonia independent. But the most interesting thing is its historical motivation: in 1918, Latvia-Estonia actually received independence from the hands of von der Goltz, who ousted the Red troops. Then Germany gave this conquest (Latvian-Estonian independence) in 1940 to the Soviet Union, and now, in 1943, it is free to take it back. And the Balts accepted both this argumentation and "independence" in 1943, in fact, for the second time, counting from 1918. Several signs have been added at the commandant's offices in Tallinn and Riga. What does this mean, apart from the fact that the price of that Baltic "independence" is "pfennig on a market day"? Yes, that's right: half a pfening each for Estonia and Latvia.

eleven

It is impossible not to admit that the "Yalta system", being responsible for the course of the Cold War – and the way out of it, peacefully presented sovereignty to Riga and Tallinn – really worthwhile, much more than those two German gifts of 1918 and 1943...

In the article Mass of Sin, in the book The Second World Reset, key examples were given:

Lithuania in March 1939 (almost a year and a half before joining the USSR) provided huge, and if we correlate with the size of the helping state, then record-breaking in Europe, assistance to Nazi Germany. More about this will be in the story: "Lithuanian divertissement". Here we will briefly say that the most important Baltic military port is Memel with the surrounding area, renamed Klaipeda, and accepted at Versailles by Lithuania under international guarantees, even more impressive than those that Poland had in September 1939 (in addition guarantors from Lithuania were Japan and Italy) was nevertheless surrendered by the Lithuanians "at the first shout" of Hitler. Modern Lithuanian historians draw a quite philosophical conclusion: "Of course, it hurts when they chop off the hand, but it is stupid to substitute the head as well..." And in March 1939 Hitler legally entered Memel flawlessly.

And Lithuania, in its own way, in a form accessible to it, but also - refuted Versailles.

So it would be a big mistake to reduce all geopolitical costs to the actions of the Great Powers. And Lithuania, a year and a half BEFORE joining the USSR, which worked for Hitler with its "Memel case", and Czechoslovakia, and the Polish government that fled (also BEFORE the entry of Soviet troops) ... Conclusion: the risks associated with the life of normal sovereign states, Eastern Europeans then did not want to carry!

All in all, it's a dilemma. After all, first Strasbourg (the capital of PACE), Prague and Vilnius must be liberated, so that those wise men who will tell you how it was right to release them, and what fines are due for violation of their rules, can then settle there.

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ONE PARADE LESS

There was such a popular cliché of Gorbachev's time - Donahue: "Dialogue over barriers", but the trajectory of my research is rather "under barriers". Possible comparisons with a sapper, a mole will not cancel my interest in deep, tectonic shifts, cracks. For me, an example of such a crack was one not very seemingly loud fact.

According to the established tradition, the anniversaries (multiples of ten) of the opening of the Second Front are widely celebrated in Europe. In 2004, Russia was invited to the 60th anniversary, listened to compliments about its "outstanding role in the common Victory" ... Everything is fine. There was one small wormhole left, namely: for the previous anniversary, for the 50th anniversary, in 1994, the French administrators for some reason did not invite Russia. It would seem: well, the anniversary parade is more or less... However, it was still curious: what did this difference mean in the lists of participants in the celebrations of 1994 and 2004? Have any new facts about that war been revealed? Or (in today's current terminology): some attempts to falsify history to the detriment of Russia's interests have been exposed. For example, the French, just in time for 2004, suddenly found out that... there was, it turns out, such a "Battle of Stalingrad", which contributed to the common Victory, to their liberation, the French. And, having found out this, they decided to invite the Russians?

So no! More... On February 9, 1943, the famous French writer Jean Richard-Bloc consoled his "humiliated and offended" compatriots from London on the radio:

Listen, Parisians! The first three divisions that penetrated Paris in June 1940 and desecrated our capital, these three German divisions - the 100th, 130th and 295th - no longer exist! They were destroyed at Stalingrad! The Russians avenged Paris! The Russians will avenge France!

In general, it is clear that the actual military details and facts were not very much added in that "post-millennium" period, and it is unlikely that they, "facts", even if they were found, would be of interest to someone from fussy French organizing committees of the "celebrations" of 1994 and 2004 years...

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Or maybe they are... some kind of intellectuals, aesthetes, and Russia-1994 is so unattractive, and they simply did not want to see how our drunken president-conductor would suddenly try himself at the parade also... in tambour-major? Or maybe, on the contrary, they are such pragmatists: they invited Russia-2004, and at \$250 per barrel they would invite them to the Parade, like "heroes of the Second Front" and Kuwait and the Emirates?!

Here is the second assumption and closer to the truth, though not in such a polemically pointed form, "with Kuwait-Emirates", but in the sense that it is POST-war realities, political and economic conditions, ideological battles, interpretations .. and form current assessments even in purely military-historical spheres, either leaving some war veterans behind, or bringing others to the forefront of the solemn Parades of Victors.

Although to say that the history of the Second World War is falsified, interpreted on the basis of purely post-war political and even economic interests, is not God knows what a discovery. But the historical dynamics of these falsifications is what is especially interesting to follow! Simply put: Britain, the USA and the USSR had their own, and deeply different, and even antagonistic interests all these years, starting, maybe from 1946 itself, however, an attempt to equate Stalin with Hitler, the USSR with fascist Germany - nii, this "interpretation" is a product of the most recent times. To clarify, we are talking about equating the USSR with fascist Germany, not at the level of any pre-election, campaign drifts, overlaps in the speeches of candidates who at that moment were still private individuals. We are talking about such things as, for example, the resolution of the PACE committee in the summer of 2009, which equated "Stalinism and fascism".

There were NO such accusations from our Western opponents, almost until the end of the 1980s. Long-standing reproaches against the USSR-Russia (Czech Republic-68... tanks, Hungary-56... tanks...) voiced by European parliamentarians, human rights activists, individuals and corporations mastering NATO budgets, etc., it was in the last 15-20 years that they reached this level.

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The most conflicting points in the history of the 20th century became the subject of my book The Second World Reset. Its first edition, January 2007, sold out quite quickly, in June 2007 the second, significantly expanded and corrected (not without that) book, was published.

I fixate on these dates in 2007 — not that it was so important for me to prioritize the use of the now popular term "Reset" over Barack Obama and Hillary Clinton in 2009 — but also to fall into the well-known category of authors who quickly respond to those thrown in from above. slogans, I would also not want to. This "Union of Reloaders" is already growing before our eyes. Therefore, in the new book "Hitler Europe Against the USSR", 2009 (the title was given by the publishing house "EKSMO" - "Yauza", also, probably, considering "Reloading ..." a too well-worn term) - I assigned myself the role of a restorer, showing how desperately in need of historical restoration of the picture: "Second World War" and "Cold War".

The first six chapters of this book are about Russia, Orthodoxy, Russian wars, instincts, freedoms, and in general about our "Continent". The sum of the views of prominent Europeans, ideas and stereotypes.

Chapters 7-12 are a journey through the points of Russia's most important historical conflicts and problems, both along its borders and, one might say, across its borders (Anti-Semitism—Anti-Anti-Semitism, [benzgait and the Magna Energetic Magna Carta).

Chapters 13-15 are devoted to Russian historiography, motives and techniques of historical falsifications.

The application "PR man at the gates of dawn" is a small illustration: our generation, as carriers, repeaters of the ideas, ideologies, stereotypes and misconceptions listed in this book.

Chapter 1 NINE HUNDRED AND FIFTY YEARS NOT TOGETHER

(1054 - Great division of the churches)

In search of the very first dividing points with our old opponents, removing the archaeological layer after layer, reaching the very first cracks, diverging continents, one way or another you will come to the Great Separation of the Churches of 1054. And then to the two most important events of the already divided history, which completed in XI century, this split, which formalized it and made it seem irreversible:

1. 1204. The Fourth Crusade, suddenly quite unexpectedly turned towards the ally of the first three. Suddenly, the richest city of the then world, Orthodox Constantinople, was captured. It was his wealth that formed the basis of European banking houses, and above all Lombard ones. Historians have long recorded the following conclusion (or accusation): the Catholic West in that era did not distinguish between Muslims, pagans and schismatics (as they called the Orthodox). BUT ... there is one more unique moment, hitherto somehow not noted by researchers. After all, Muslims, according to all crusading plans, were threatened: only the seizure of Jerusalem, the Holy Land!... It was never planned to go further, for example: to destroy Mecca, Medina, to Catholicize the Arabs! But Orthodoxy, according to the Roman plans, should be completely destroyed (as a confession). Crusaders marched against it not for the capture of one specific point, but along the entire front: from Novgorod to Constantinople. This is the paradox I propose to think about when reconstructing the historical picture.

2. The choice of Alexander Nevsky, 1240-1251: "Union in the East - defense in the West." I bind this you

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born by 1240-1251, from the first crusade to Northern Rus', reflected by Alexander, to his trip to the Horde, fraternization with Batu's son Sartak. The most important choice for the formation of our identity, in fact, decided that here: in this place there will be Russia, and not another Poland. This will be a separate story.

One of the most frequently repeated hypotheses at the end of the 20th century explained the difference between "Civilized Europe" and "Wild Asia" as a legacy of the Roman Empire. The summing up thesis of this hypothesis was often formulated as follows: "Wherever the Roman legions have reached, where Roman law has been established, there is the rule of law, and democracy has grown there."

It is clear that "... where the Roman legions have only reached" is a somewhat impassioned image, nevertheless, the regions of firm, stable and long-term Roman rule were meant. But... translating into modern geographical titles: those "Roman legions" reached Iran, Azerbaijan, but Syria, Lebanon, Turkey, half of Iraq-Jordan-Armenia, and all of North Africa were precisely the zones of a stable long-term Roman board. But eastern Germany, Silesia, Poland, Scandinavia, on the contrary: these "Roman legions" did not even "spend the night" there.

One should not absolutize (also a popular version) "Roman law as the basis of Western European civilization, democracy, rule of law..." and, in the final (and most important for some) account, material well-being. It is called Roman - from "Rome II". It was the Constantinople Roman Emperor Justinian who codified and passed on to the world what is called: Roman law. Those whom we habitually call "Byzantines" actually responded to the appeal: "Romans" (Romans). But in the territories of what was then Italy, Germany, Britain, France, just at that very time the barbarians were wandering and just sitting down. And the legal process, for example, in the area of the then Rome the First, was a short skirmish of some Lombard or vandal, and then a duel to find out the rightness. Legal

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The attributes and arguments of the then "Roman law" were: clubs, clubs, swords...

That's all it is, political correctness forces the simple and clear fact that European civilization was created by Christianity to go around in circles (for the sake of either Muslims or atheists). And on these circles to touch: Roman legions, Roman law. Christianity created "Europe", while Christianity divided it, dividing itself, and in this very section it is interesting to note the following, placed in the title of the chapter: Nine hundred and fifty years NOT together (1054 – the Great Separation of the Churches).

Let me start with what may seem like a paradox. The rise of the Roman popes, if you get to the very, very pre-premises, was caused by their provincial, marginal position in the period of the formation of Christianity. Proof? Yes, you open the most common map of the "Journey of the Apostles", which is attached to almost every edition of the Gospels, and look at the cities where the apostles preached. In the East: Antioch, Athens, Ephesus, Thessaloniki, Miletus, Rhodes, Attalia, Alexandria, Sidon. In the West there is only Rome... They say: "All roads lead to Rome"? — perhaps, — But NOT the roads of the apostles! And the general appearance of the map confirms that the swarming of Christian life is in the East. And only somewhere far away, there, beyond the western outskirts, is Rome alone.

Those cities that were honored with visits by the apostles became known as "apostolic sees." Moreover, some of them were (and remained) completely insignificant in economic, political significance, and in terms of population. The Great Separation is still almost a thousand years away, but the first of the Predetermined Steps has already been taken...

The next step, two hundred years later, towards the division of the churches is the first heresies and the fight against them. Strange as it may seem, after all, in this struggle against Gnosticism and Arianism, the West and the East were absolutely united. But even in this joint struggle, the next step was taken towards the future separation. The fact is that the main arguments in disputes with heretics were not metaphysical arguments, but purely historical ones.

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For example, the Alexandrian wisecracker Arius, the father of the most dangerous of heresies, Arianism, denied the consubstantiality of the Trinity in such ingenious metaphysical constructions, which could be sorted out, both then and now, by a few dozen people. But even that Arius, it turns out, wrote popular songs (!!!), into which he inserted his brief slogans. The songs are already without any metaphysics, but, probably, with a considerable "drive". The amazing fact is that this is seventeen hundred years before the Mormon rock band The Osmonds, before the American singing televangelists, before Ron Hubbard and others! Almost all the Germanic tribes adopted Christianity - in the Arian ... arrangement. Two Ecumenical Church Councils fought fiercely against Arius and Arianism.

And since the arguments in the disputes, as mentioned, were mainly historical: Which apostle, Where? What? When did he speak? - about, for example, the consubstantiality of the Trinity - then the importance of those very "apostolic sees" that previously did not differ in any way in the church hierarchy from the usual episcopal ones rose sharply. This is how the bishops of the apostolic sees stood out and became patriarchs.

And when - this is the third step! – The Roman Empire was finally divided, almost along a flat straight line (which can be imagined on a modern map by drawing a segment from the capital of Slobodan Milosevic to the capital of Muammar Gaddafi), the following remained in the Eastern State: Patriarchs of Constantinople, Alexandria, Antioch, Jerusalem, and in the Western only - Roman. Such heterogeneous circumstances placed the Roman Patriarch in a unique, one might say isolated, or one might even say, monopoly position. Thus was laid the foundation for what historians will call papocaesarism.

It is still five hundred years before the schism of the churches, but already in the depths... their own different styles of perception of the world, actions are being formed. There (East) - catholicity, (disputes, crowds), here (Rome) - lonely reflections in the outskirts.

More important, deeper causes of the division of the destinies of the continents seem to be those differences in the positions of the church. And the most interesting thing is how the way of thinking and actions of the high priests was projected onto the people.

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What are the types of divisions?

The subtlety of the subject requires particular attention to wording. The Church recognizes two types of separation:

Division over dogma is heresy.

Division over church administration - schisms (schisms).

So the described 1000-year division from the Western point of view is schism (and we, respectively: "Greek schismatics"), and from the Eastern point of view it is heresy. ("Latin heresy"). Over time, the accuracy of definitions has become an unaffordable luxury, and both terms have become equally abusive. But the fact that the Catholics did not consider us heretics, in my opinion, also follows from such a fact as the Union: the Orthodox of Western Ukraine did not change anything in the rites and dogmas, they only recognized the supremacy of the Popes (2nd paragraph) - and were accepted as Catholics.

The first and main point of division is the dogma of the filioque (AΠodie - Latin: "and from the son"). Orthodox believe that the Holy Spirit proceeds from the Father, Catholics - "from the Father and from the Son."

And who, exactly, is right?

Many thousands of works and books are devoted to the history of the Great Separation, attempts to answer the question in one chapter are naive. But... if you ask, as in an exam, a "leading question": Who is more wrong: a schismatic or a heretic? In other words, what is more important: the unity of dogmas or the unity of government? And if one also neglects the political correctness and convenience of smooth, symmetrical answers ("both yours and ours"), then one should still "blank it": the Orthodox are right.

Even based on neutral sources - our publications of the era of state atheism, we can state: the Nicene-Tsaregrad creed, adopted in 325 at the Ecumenical Council by the entire Christian world, fixes: "The Holy Spirit is from the Father." Then all the patriarchs (including the Roman one) were called Orthodox - in contrast to

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waves of heresies: Gnostics, Arians, Monothelites, Monophysites (Nestorians). In St. Peter's Basilica, Rome, Pope Leo the third set up two silver tablets with the Nicene creed in Latin and Greek, and the signature: "I, Leo, put this up for love of the Orthodox faith and for its protection."

The dogma of the filioque, previously called the "Spanish innovation", first "lit up" only in the 5th century at the Toledo Cathedral. It can be said that in the sense of departing from the Nicene Creed, the popes of Rome positioned themselves in the same way as the Arians and others once did. They considered the change in dogma to be insignificant in comparison with the principle of unity, unity of command of the popes. And where this unity of command came from is shown two pages earlier.

The writer Alexander Segen in his novel about Alexander Nevsky scooped up an ancient, folk and surprisingly accurate understanding of the essence of the filioque. In a completely casual, idle conversation about the knights of the Teutonic Order passing by, one combatant asks: "Is it true that those priests believe in two Holy Spirits?"

What an exact word, an unintentional aphorism of people who have never taken part in theological disputes! If in Roman: both the Father and from the Son, it means: TWO Holy Spirits!

But the most interesting, I think, will be some kind of hint at the attitude of us, the current ones, to those long-standing divisions. Here is an eyewitness account of Tsaregrad \V century, of the Greeks, from whom we "received the faith." Gregory of Nyssa, the younger brother of St. Basil the Great, is writing, known in particular for denying the reality of Evil (evil is simply the absence of Good).

"Everything here is full of people talking about incomprehensible things. Ask how much to pay obols? — philosophizes about the Born and the Unborn. If you ask about the price of bread, they answer: "The Father is greater than the Son!" Coping, is the bath ready? - they say: "The son came from nothing." Well.

Well, how can you not recognize yourself with tenderness? Do not admit - well, it's us, for sure - we, Lord!

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CHRONOLOGY OF THE CONFLICT

The process of "divorce" itself dragged on for 200 years, from about 867 to 1054, so that in 2004, strictly speaking, 950 years of separation were celebrated. For clarity, I have summarized the events in such a semblance of a table, noting: years, actions, names of the Roman popes, Patriarchs of Constantinople - and other emperors (you will see why):

popes	Patriarchs of Constantinople _and emperors
-------	--

And |

Nicholas Ignatius. , Council of 867 announces Nicholas , Emperor Michael !!! Drunkard deposed	, overthrows Ignatius
--	-----------------------

| , John USH Photius 12 anathemas on the patriarch

Sergius III ,905 Patriarch Nikolai Mystic refused to bless the 4th marriage to them- — enters into negotiations- the operator Leo\ -Philosopher and was ry, ready for money to recognize Kon-' overthrown. But the Western Church at-, Stantinopol , knew the 4th marriage. patriarch - universal.	' John X!X
--	------------

Papal legates Humbert and Peter 'Leo 1X Michael Cerularius

"
came to Constantinople with

, last offers" and in May | 1054 during worship, put on the throne
Hagia Sophia "Act of Excommunication".

t AI

Two hundred years later, during the Fourth Crusade, the crusaders will capture and sack Constantinople. In another two hundred years, Constantinople, besieged by the Muslims, will refuse aid on the condition of joining Rome (A well-known cry: "Better a turban than a tiara!") and will be captured. The Hagia Sophia has been turned into a mosque.

A history of piercing instructiveness. The Eastern Church perfected metaphysics, personal ethics, the doctrine of the divine essence, in organizational matters relying on a "symphony" with emperors, whose fall

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zeros behind them and the church. The coloring is even in a simple list of names: Mikhail /! Drunkard, Leo M! Philosopher. "Philosopher" who, in pursuit of a fourth marriage, overthrows the Patriarch—yes,

"philosophical view" on life!

The Pope of Rome is building his own "vertical of power" (John Paul recently apologized for the costs and sins of this construction). There are disputes, councils, four patriarchs, but here, "on the outskirts" – one. The first one is essentially a Western individualist, the idea of "personal responsibility"... and so on.

After this "setting" mini-chapter, in my "Ukrainian book" there was a story "Despondency of the Seven Unias" — about the long rivalry of Orthodoxy and spiritual enslavement, and the most real feudal "forgetfulness" of Western Ukrainians: three religious Unias, plus four political ones, and... done. "Cattle", however, is quite an official term applied by the Poles to the subject population. But this is a long, separate story, in line with this book, it is more important to simply show how worldviews and evaluation criteria have diverged during these "950 years NOT together", including evaluation of historical events, including the events of the Second World War. ..

Let me return to the first idea of this book. Fighting "falsifications" - we will face not with torn or inserted pages, not with traces of scratched and newly written figures - but with differences in interpretation, in understanding the same facts. Systematizing these discrepancies, we will get to the period of formation of various worldviews, sympathies, phobias. Above, we spoke about the very initial predestinations that have separated Catholicism and Orthodoxy. But it was the turbulent 11th century that turned religious differences into a deep political abyss. And starting from the 11th century, religious and political conflicts began to be imprinted in the people's consciousness. We, Russia and Europe, have lived completely different lives.

Dieter Gro, book "RUSSIA BY THE EYES OF EUROPE. 300 Years of Historical Perspective" says:

... ABOUT THAT spiritual work that was required so that one geographical concept, Europe, could be opposed to Russia, - and it turns out that ... it (Europe) is neutral to all others (my italics - I.Sh.) .

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Anyone who writes on this topic, of course, cannot bypass Danilevsky's majestic, immense book Russia and Europe. Here, in the expression "do not bypass" there are two semantic shades: you cannot do without it, and you cannot bypass it, you cannot slip past it. I, considering all the difference between Russian and European fate, character, I choose the trajectory of parallel (Danilevsky) movement: in the same direction, I hope, but a little bit along a different field, along different textural

bumps.

So at the first "Russian-European" stage, a brief study of religious starting points, as if measuring the distance of this parallel course, I note only a small difference.

Danilevsky: "Catholicism, in fact, originated from the time of Charlemagne, when he, with his patronage, established the authority of the Bishop of Rome throughout his state, the borders of which almost coincided with what, in fact, should be called Europe. Until that time, the Roman pontiffs enjoyed only the respect that was associated with the name of Rome..."

Christianity in the pure form of Orthodoxy, adapting itself to the characteristics of the Romano-Germanic folk character, was thus converted into Catholicism..."

I absolutely agree that the forceful pressure of Emperor Charlemagne was the first, primary moment of the divergence of the Catholic and Orthodox continents. Only slightly adding that there was also a certain predetermined, pre-forced moment: the monopoly position of the Roman popes was like the wrong side of their "Christian backwater".

It is at such a short distance that the path of our journey is laid ... along the watershed ridge "Russia - Europe". A significant discrepancy is only in the most distant messages, conclusions: Danilevsky believed in the coming pan-Slavic triumph, it seems to me that Eurasianism is a more reliable goal.

CHAPTER 2 GETTING THE CONTINENT

So, let's move on from the distant, divergent circles ("route routes of the Roman legions", "Roman law") - to the above-mentioned two points of a firm delimitation. The Fourth Crusade has already been mentioned, albeit as an overture. Another major event of the Orthodox-Catholic schism is closer to the main plot of this book: "The Choice of Alexander Nevsky".

Yes, the Russian thirteenth century began hard. 1204. The transcendent meanness of the Fourth Campaign, a sudden blow to a Christian ally, the sacking of the world's greatest city, our spiritual capital, of course, influenced the worldview of Alexander, in the days of his youth it was a fresh wound. Further: 1238 - the campaign of Batu. 1240 - the Swedes (or rather, there were Danes, and many others). 1242 — German crusade...

But there was Alexander Nevsky and another important forerunner. Svyatoslav. Here, many may be surprised: after all, as you know, the choice of Alexander Nevsky meant: "Union in the East - Defense in the West", and the main act of Svyatoslav, the defeat of the Khazar Khaganate, is generally speaking an attack "on the East". And yet. In fact, these were movements in one direction: towards Asia, and towards, it turns out, Eurasianism. After all, that war of Prince Svyatoslav, or rather its result, is also called: "Opening doors", "Opening locks". This refers to the most important consequence of the defeat of the Khazar Khaganate (966-977): the barrier against the nomadic hordes of Asia disappeared, and it has now gone ... Harvard historian, a pillar of Sovietology, Richard Pipes, the book "Russia under the Old Regime" is an essay sympathetic to us), describes this moment

So:

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"In the heat of a dispute about control over the only group of Slavs still paying tribute to the Khazars... in a reckless act, Svyatoslav... opened the floodgates through which hostile Turkic tribes immediately poured in... First the Pechenegs, then the Cumans, then. ..."

Pipes here sums up the opinion of many historians. The Khazar Khaganate, indeed, for 180 years was the most reliable "shutter" from the Asian hordes. Moreover, as is well known, Svyatoslav's mother, Olga, also reproached Svyatoslav for the recklessness of his campaigns in a letter from Kiev forgotten by her son ... Actually, the very death of Svyatoslav on the Dnieper, when returning from the Byzantine campaign, was at the hands of the Pechenegs (one of the first to break into the "open locks") testifies to the same.

Note: for the sake of accuracy, it should be said that Svyatoslav's son Vladimir finished off the Khazar Khaganate.

But this game of intonations is interesting, you see: the Western historian sympathizes with us. Yes, we often, when weighing historical results, miss the importance of moments that seem secondary, such as this difference: the West sympathizes, but we have a reckless Svyatoslav, practically an ideal warrior prince. The Svyatoslavovs: "I'm coming at you", "The dead have no shame" - these are the only fragments of direct speech that have reached our world through a thousand years. Just think about it – through the entire thickness of the centuries, from the tenth (century) only two well-known direct quotations entered our everyday life, and it turned out that these phrases were not, say, Yaroslav the Wise, but the warriors of Svyatoslav. Which of the sovereigns of that period can be compared with him, reckless?

But the fact is that his "recklessness" was a step of an ancient hero... a step towards Fate, Fate! Yes, Asia's "spacewalk" was better than sitting behind such a "shutter" as the Khazar Khaganate. But everything that followed, including the Choice of Alexander Nevsky, the birth of the Cossacks, the campaigns of Yermak, Khabarov, Dezhnev, and Motory, is a process that is called

"The conquest of Siberia"... up to the recent envious sigh of Madeleine Albright "It is not fair that all the wealth of Siberia belongs to the Russians", and Brzezinski: "Siberia is the main geopolitical prize for America" - all this, if you look at it, almost the best

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Illustration to an important principle formulated, albeit in passing, by Friedrich Nietzsche: Atog faN ("Amor fati" - Love for fate).

Here and in our Pushkin (whose historical insight is noted by the same Harvard Richard Pipes) the well-known formula: "Russia was assigned a high destiny, its boundless plains absorbed the power of the Mongols and stopped their invasion on the very edge of Europe" - this is less, than a half-truth. Yes, there was heroic resistance, covering Europe with oneself. But the Mission of Russia turned out to be much deeper and richer in consequences. And higher. And longer. In fact, it continues to this day.

I have one suggestion regarding the "Choice of Alexander Nevsky". More precisely, a certain hypothetical, dramatic scene is built on top of completely reliable facts. Which, in general, are simple and well-known. Rus' in the middle XII century - a tributary of the Batu Horde. The Horde itself is part of the Ulus Dzhuchiev. Which is also not the very top. The ulus is part of the great Chinggisid Empire, whose supreme khan sits somewhere in Karokorum. Almost on another planet. Further, they say, lies some kind of China, too: Ulus of another Genghisid, Khubilai.

And so, in 1247, Prince Alexander went to Batu Khan, to the mouth of the Volga, to Saray. Becomes twin brother of the khan's son Sartak. For Alexander already then the glory of his great victories, and the military glory of the Tatars is honored most of all. Batu sends Alexander even further, to the great khan in Mongolia. Possibly, Batu is proud, wants to present his eminent tributary to the great khan. For Alexander, this means another two-year journey through the whole of Siberia.

In 1258, Nevsky again goes to the Horde. It is hard for him to leave Russia — it is during these decades that the Mongol raids are combined with the onslaught of the Swedes, European crusaders, powerfully rising Lithuania... Perhaps the most difficult decades in the life of Rus'.

Pope Innocent No. will send two cardinals to Alexander. The papal bull offered, speaking in modern short style ("oil for food"): military aid in exchange for Catholicism. The chronicler leads the proud

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Nevsky's answer, one of the most beautiful phrases in Russian history: "we'll eat everything well, but we won't accept teaching from you" ...

And my hypothesis, a scene "built on top" of these facts, comes out like this. Alexander is coming from a small Rus, crouched on the very edge of the Mongolian continent, clinging to life from raid to raid. He travels through the Volga region, the South Ural steppes, crosses the Irtysh, the Ob. He passes Altai, Mongolia... Goes to this incredible Karokorum. He wonders: somehow the Great Khan will meet him there - the Lord of his Lord ...

And suddenly... let's say this for a visual image - somewhere, having crossed the Urals ... or - having passed the Altai ... Alexander suddenly clearly imagines, with spiritual vision he sees this whole great, two years' journey, outlandish country - their own, the Russian Empire!

He sees that, to put it briefly, Rus' will be freed from the Horde - along with the Horde (to boot). Alexander Nevsky sees his descendants sending governors to the Volga, the Urals, the Irtysh, the Yenisei. He also sees his other, even more distant descendants, for whom this land will become the main support, protection and breadwinner! ..

What could be the grounds for such a "vision-scene"?

Yes, the very ones that Prince Alexander was "...canonized as a faithful under Metropolitan Macarius at the Moscow Council of 1547."

And if one understands canonization as a saint not simply as... "rewarding posthumously", "assignment of an honorary title", but as recognition of some special... - not merit (this, I repeat - not an award!), namely — the special properties of a person recognized as a Saint, then this means — the recognition of the possibility of such Alexander's vision. Recognition that he could not only mentally draw on the Peipus Ice the arrows of the battle map, a few hours before the battle itself, as a "simple great commander" ... But, as a saint, he could look with a spiritual gaze and much further.

And the fact that a particle of the relics of the holy prince is venerated today in the Temple of Alexander Nevsky in the city of Sofia, in Bulgaria liberated by his descendant — these are all parts of that mental dome that stretched over Prince Alexander. IN

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In 2009, Alexander Nevsky became the "Name of Russia" - everyone remembers how Metropolitan (now Patriarch) Kirill defended his candidacy.

The Russian watershed passed precisely along the "ridge" of the Eurasian mission. A certain spiritual breadth, the ability to see that what had previously been only a source of fear and hatred, was considered "God's punishment", turned out to be a more complex phenomenon: both a punishment and a test. Epic, fabulous, "archetypal", as they say now, plot. To withstand the blow, and not to become embittered, not to reach the point of stupid national hatred: the Tatars, who after 130 years fled to Rus', escaping from the "Great Zamyatnia", were received generously by the Russians. Here it is important and extremely interesting to note that this acceptance took place at all levels. For example, the Grand Duke of Moscow accepts Murza Chet, and the future Saburovs and Godunovs descended from this new Russian knight. But at the same time, somewhere in the steppe, hundreds of versts from the southern border of Muscovy, robyads from Chernigov, Ryazan... who left to "cossack" - take into their gang a Tatar who also fled "for freedom" . It's hard to suspect them, these fugitives in the Wild Field, who adopted a Tatar, in distant, to put it mildly, political calculations. That acceptance, on the contrary, was rather an extra reason for the khans and temniks to round up the Cossack gang that had attracted their warriors. In such a struggle, a proud and formidable slogan was born: "There is no extradition from the Don. Probably, there was also "... from the Dnieper".

Cossacks-Cossacks (freeheads, Turk.) are an excellent analogue of those more energetic electrons in outer orbits, which provide the "alloy" of chemical elements, metals, with their activity.

Siberia. Great Country and Great Adventure. Five hundred people marched to Kamchatka, having conquered a third of the entire world known at that time in seventy years. From what? Dexterous arrows of Yermak and Khabarov, Dezhnev and Motors? But then our whole story turns into an unbearably vulgar American western: "Yermak was the fastest to grab this ... squeaker and shoot from the hip." Just look, the dangling doors of the "saloon" will appear somewhere near Baikal.

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"Russian watershed" (Russians were called the inhabitants of present-day Ukraine until the 10th century, including those who became Uniates)...

In the most generalized form, the separation criteria were as follows:

"Internal". Acceptance / non-acceptance - simplicity (internal arrangement)

"External". Acceptance/non-acceptance - space (outward expansion).

Frankly, the term "space" was taken by me from among other possible ones: "the size of territories", "colonization", "results of expansion", "Large area of the country" ... - in order to emphasize by the very consonance some interconnectedness, not absolute, but all g — interdependence of internal "Simplicity" and external "Space".

In the most general case, two types of states were formed in the Middle Ages:

1) three-level: Monarch - Deliberate people - People

2) two-level: Monarch - People.

"Deliberate people" is the most common epithet deliberately taken. Significant, eminent, plentiful... Deliberate people were: Russian boyars, merchant aristocracy of Novgorod. Deliberate people were the English barons, who knocked out the Magna Carta from John the Landless. And the Polish lords were completely deliberate, knocking out a constitution for themselves with a "liberum veto" (any gentry could block the king's decision) ... But the Russian boyars / nobles from the moment they lost the "right to leave" and until the signing of the letters to the nobility" of 1762 were not "deliberate". In the sense of "legal personality" they were, generally speaking, "the people", in this extremely simplified scheme.

We will not go into details of how the Allods of the Russian boyars became Feuds, the following is much more interesting. In principle, every monarch would like to strengthen, increase his power, make allodials of his state - feudal lords (dependent landholders). Until the 20th century, this was the political program (or dream) of any monarch. And the same John the Landless and Philip the Handsome and Mstislav of Kyiv, and Roman of Galicia, and Yuri

thirty

Dolgoruky. And the most interesting thing is that in Rus' the vector of the "come true" of this dream, the implementation of absolutist plans was directed strictly to the North-East.

And here it is important to say - about the combination of the influence of Simplicity and Prostor, that it was the state of such a model that turned out to be able to push its limits to the Pacific Ocean and ... take in Ulus Dzhuchiev, created according to a similar, two-level model!

And today people with a similar mentality, with an inner ability to step into the Eurasian expanse, stepping over not only the Volga, but also their own grievances! (Let's say former members of the Horde), fears... these people live on both sides of the line that many now dream of making NATO's eastern border! And it will certainly have an effect.

Describing the "watershed" - let's mention the other side. Of course, they live there - not "giants, werewolves... people with dog heads", but the same people, and of them closer to the "watershed" and at all - Slavs, BUT with a different behavior model, with traces of depression another punch die. On "our side", a person, in the final analysis, recognizes the authority, authority (except for the spiritual authority of the Church) - only the sovereign. On the other side, Pan (boyar, magnate) is also revered. And as a consequence, the system of Treaties, Contracts, Statutes, Constitutions, Liberty Charters, which fixed this position of Pan, should also be respected.

And further, as a consequence, the lawyer, the lawyer who wrote down and monopolistically interprets those treaties and charters, should also be honored. (At this point, one can bring accusations against each other for a particularly long time: our "legal nihilists", about whom President Medvedev lamented, or their team of lawyers, inciting children to sue their parents and launching legally impeccable processes on this).

On this side - the descendants of those who decided on the very first Departure from Pan - in the era of the Kyiv unrest - it was the Departure to the North-East, to the lands of the unknown "Mary". And then - to the Volga, to the Urals, and Further...

On the other side - the rest, who did not dare (and Pan did not order to leave, and, in general, there - no one knows what).

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And what is very symptomatic - faith, initially: common Orthodox, was kept - "These". And for "Tech": either Pan converted to Catholicism, or a Pan-Pole who came and drove the Pan-Russian Litvin away – BUT, in any case, there is only one way out: to groan, and to submit, for example, to accept Uniatism.

The Cossacks, with their strength and prowess, reinforced, one might say, expressively illustrated to the Siberian Tatars (the so-called Buryats, Yakuts, Altaians, Tuvans, etc.) the fact: the capital of Ulus Dzhuchiev has changed, now it is in Moscow, you have to pay yasak there, and pray for the health of Tsar Ivan Vasilyevich.

As two hundred years before, Russian peasants prayed for the "Good Tsar Dzhani-bek." (This formula, the stable word combination "Kind Tsar Dzhani-bek" was preserved in Russian folklore. Khans were our first tsars. Their children are princes. Tsarevich Arapsha is also memorable. Folklore - you can't deceive!) The center of power in Ulus Dzhuchiev moved — legitimacy remained.

And one more thing - about the geopolitical fears hanging over Siberia by one and a half billion (Chinese) ... Chinese officials have been writing to Bogdykhan for hundreds of years: "border people run to the Mongols, because it is more fun to live with them." The Great Wall of China worked "both ways": from both raids and escapes. It seems that the Siberian Tatars will be the last ones who can get along according to the Chinese rules. These peoples, the Chinese and the Tatars, dispersed on the watershed of the Great Wall according to the most primordial, deepest qualities of the soul. As in the Bible: "If you are to the right, then I am to the left!" Some Chinese authors argued that the very name "Tatars" was given to the northerners, and that what it means in Chinese is something offensive. Remembering the eternal threat from the South, the Siberian Tatars came out to meet the Cossacks of Khabarov, joyful that the empire of Genghis Khan was alive...

For this national idea, you don't need to invent anything, on the contrary, just honestly say from what language are the names translated: Sheremetev, Yusupov, Beklemishev, Basmanov, Godunov, Kochubey, Baturin, Saltykov, Ushakov, Stroganov?

We must recognize the fact of the continuity of Russia - Ulus Dzhuchiev - the Russian Empire. Yes, the Russian princes kissed the khan's boot, just as the Tatar princes kissed that

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or boots. This is the etiquette. The Pope of Rome is kissed on his shoe, and the hands of kings. Yes, the Russian princes who owned one of the provinces of the Dzhuchiev empire did not fall into the Great Khans, unlike some Tatar princes. So not right away! On the Kulikovo field, the Russian and Tatar princes defeated the Nogai usurper, Temnik Mamai. It was a great day, which meant that a new great nation was born and formed within the empire, stepping into the main, honorable and certainly not "sugar" service. And starting with Ivan M, we received "our own" Great Khan, the capital in Moscow and the honorable duty to collect and protect.

After all, many previous tribes (Mongols) were exhausted in this service. But let's not measure the significance of the Russian-Tatar alliance only by military successes, by the names of the Sheremetyevsko-Ushakov list. There are also Karamzins, Tatishchevs, Turgenevs, Timiryazevs, Bekhterevs, Bichurins, Aksakovs, Akhmatovs, Rachmaninovs, Korsakovs, Chaadaevs, Milyukovs, Guchkovs. And the beauty of this alloy is easy to imagine by looking at the photo of Alsu, Alina Kabaeva.

Another Great Adventure. Ethnographers will confirm: in the epics of the Chuvashs, the Erzya campaign to help the besieged Kazan occupies the same place of honor as the Oleg shield, Tsargrad among the Slavs. But only sixty years have passed since the storming of Kazan. The Poles in Moscow, and the entire Volga region, including the "heroes of the Kazan defense" went to recapture their new capital.

Here is a brilliant topic for historical writers: some warrior, if he lived to be 75 years old, could really take part in the defense of Kazan and in Minin's campaign! And Minin himself? Father - Mina Ankundinov. Correct name of the hero: Kozma Minich Ankundinov!

Now the works of the Volga region historians are coming out, a colorful moment - some say with pride: Minin was a Tatar, others: Minin was an Erzya! Well, just like the seven Greek cities argued for the right to be considered the birthplace of Homer. Yes... we had Great Adventures Together.

Relations between Europe and Asia are the main question of world history. It is with this question that Herodotus' History begins. He, Herodotus, without being distracted for a long time

2? Big forgery

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He considered the Euro-Asiatic question to be the mainspring of world history, and even greater intensity, the cruelty of intra-European wars, and began his History - with the calls of the Phoenicians (Asiatics) to Greek ports and from the Trojan War.

ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE WATER DIVIDE

It will reinforce the idea of the decisive importance of the 11th century for the formation of a pair: Russia - Europe, of course - a view from the other side. In Europe, the invasion of the Mongol-Tatars left a heavy mark, a memory of fear and impotent rage. Batu Khan, pursuing the Polovtsian horde of Khan Kotyan, passed through Hungary, the Czech Republic, Moravia, Poland, Croatia, Northern Italy even faster than Russia. The Polish-German army was defeated at Liegnitz, the Hungarian-Croatian at Shaio. The Hungarian feudal lords killed Kotyan, but this did not save him, since the Mongol ambassadors had been killed before, and Genghis Yasa in this case demanded merciless punishment. The moment of additional resentment and annoyance comes when, nevertheless, it becomes clear: Europe is going through like a knife through butter, it is being smashed by a separate Mongol corps, which has a third-rate task. At the same time, the conquest of China and Persia, which was much more important for the Mongols, was going on, and only one fad of some unknown Yasa (legislation and political program of Genghis Khan) required the involvement of all Turks in the empire. The evasion of the Polovtsy is considered as their desertion and one of the corps, one of the uluses (Dzhuchiev) is ordered to catch the Polovtsy. Those flee to Rus', they are accepted there, which means that Rus' is being smashed, to Europe - and Europe. All European (and Russian) affairs, plans, power ratings are suddenly swept away completely. Pope Innocent No., who fled from Rome to Lyon, issues an anathema against Batu Khan. True, he fled under a direct threat from Emperor Frederick, who entered into an agreement with the Tatar-Mongols. He even wrote that he was ready, as an expert in falconry, to serve as a falconer in the retinue of Batu Khan ... but to his imperial happiness it was confirmed that the Polovtsians did not reach Germany and his country immediately lost all meaning for the Mongols.

So one papal anathema then covered Frederick and Batu.

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(I repeat once again, the picture of complete defeat and separate negotiations with the Tatars was exactly the same in Rus' at that moment.)

And having reached the northern Italian Udine (the remnants of the Hungarians fled there with the remnants of the remnants of the Cuman-Polovtsy), the Tatar-Mongols suddenly returned just as quickly. And not because they suddenly discovered some kind of European resistance (here is already some elegant analogy with the European "Pseudo-Resistance Movement" - to Hitler). No, an event immeasurably more important for the Mongols took place: the Great Kaan Ogedei died in the distant Karakorum, and the same Yasa demands the presence of a new Kaan at the elections - all the Mongols. Ioni disappear, leaving confusion in the minds. And what's important! - by launching in these European minds various, multidirectional brain work.

As if in the cozy kitchen of Papa Carlo, behind a broken picture, in the hearth was a whole country. Some thought about this country (and about the immeasurability of the world of God, the incomprehensibility of His ways), while others are indignant (and in their own way, rightly!) that the kitchen has become less comfortable...

The fear and hatred of Europe have been there ever since. Tataria, hundreds of years old, on all European maps - is written only as "Tartar" (Taag is one of the names of hell).

Dieter Gro's book, "RUSSIA IN THE EYES OF EUROPE. 300 Years of Historical Perspective" sums up hundreds of geopolitical passages like this:

"The theme of Poland as a protective wall of the West against "barbarian" Russia was politically relevant... The Polish king was expected to "rub all Muscovites and Tatars underfoot"..."

And so up to our "founders". London... Karl Marx at a rally dedicated to the 4th anniversary of the Polish uprising: "Again the Polish people, this immortal knight of Europe, forced the Mongol to retreat."

And based on the foregoing, it is absolutely clear, predictable, what, for example, accents will be placed in their petitions

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timidly standing on the threshold of Europe new Ukrainian independentists.

To the 700-page "Illustrated History of Ukraine" by Mykhailo Hrushevsky, the first Chairman of the Central Rada in 1918, the last chapter "Ukraine under the yoke of totalitarianism", about the period and events after the death of their main Ukr-Herodotus — was completed by Vladislav Verstyuk .

And he begins his chapter with an attempt to resolve precisely this super-task: to move as far as possible from the "Russian-Tatar" history:

"Russian historians of the 20th century, professing the state doctrine, called it (the Principality of Moscow — I. Sh.) the successor of Kievan Rus. Grushevsky objected to this, referring the Kievan state to Ukrainian history. On the part of the objection, he was undoubtedly right. Sharing this point of view, let us refer to the authority of the well-known modern ethnologist L. Gumilev... The formation of the Moscow state, Gumilev believes, was primarily influenced by the influence of the nomadic East. Two centuries of being in the sphere of political interests of the Golden Horde could not but affect the young state. After the extinction of the Golden Horde, the Muscovite state acted as a successor. The mastery of the Eurasian space has become one of the powerful permanent factors in the geopolitics of Moscow rulers — princes, tsars, emperors, general secretaries and presidents."

Do you notice all the cunning of the wide Verstyuk? After all, he absolutely correctly conveys Gumilyov, but with what a naive super-task!! Say, in the Kiev period we had a common history, a common name, but... we split into two states, the Russians fell under Tatar influence, but the Ukrainians did NOT! — and just like Khoma Brut in the story "Viy", hastily draws a chalk circle: "Yes, they are with a Turkic element. This himself [u-milev admitted to them! And we - no-no-no

Here they also recall Voltaire's famous phrase: "Scratch a good Russian - and you will see a Tatar."

What is the most important task of Grushevsky-Versyuk, and of all the current Western, Uniate officialdom? They don't mind

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they swallow this phrase whole, only specifying - for Europe (Voltaire does not care anymore):

"Here you, noble gentlemen, Europeans, say that you still need to scrape? And so we, Ukrainians, are this very scrape! We are Voltaire's scratchers! That is, that part of the Russian body, which is purely European, definitely not Tatar, which needs to be scraped off, and then that Muscovite-Tatar will remain!"

This is where I ask Hrushevsky-Verstyuk (in the book "10 Myths about Ukraine"): And then, gentlemen, what to do with your Ukrainian anthem! Where in "Pristve" (Chorus) is sung:

Let's put our soul and flesh for our freedom, | let's show what mi, brother, the Cossack family

(The official text of the anthem of Ukraine, approved by the law of Ukraine "On the State Anthem of Ukraine").

After all, for Ukraine to renounce Cossackship is not like once again complaining to Europe about a Muscovite is practically to take out and trample on its soul, or, to put it officially: its entire Ukrainian identity. It was the Cossack Republic, headed by the Cossack, Hetman Bohdan Khmelnytsky, that came to Russia (albeit in sizes four or five times smaller than the current ones). Well, tell me, sir, what does the word "Kozak" mean? Or at least: from what language should it be translated? And then at the same time tell me: where did all the words of the Cossack set come from: "ataman" , "hero", "esaul", "saber" - "URAY? , "kosh" ,, "chicken"? And even the victory cry itself

All these are well-known Turkic terms, proving the formation of the Cossacks according to Turkic matrices. Literally once, in passing, Grushevsky nevertheless admits this. And alternative interpretations are thrown under the mute ("safe", as they consider, for Europe)...

... Finding similarities in the consonance of the words Cossack and goat, the Poles Pyasetsky and Kokhovsky explained that the Cossacks were called teluds, who were fast and light on their horses, like [ET

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Simonovsky also led the Cossacks out of the Caucasus, bringing the Roman name of Hyrcania (an area in the Caucasus) closer to the Latin word Pisi5 - a goat.

Indeed, such a degree of absurdity and comedy has been reached that one can ask right after Taras Bulba: "What, son? Did your Poles help you? How?! Sell everything? Become a Polish ... goat? And the myth turns into a bad anecdote...

So, completing a brief trip to the origins of the rejection of the (mutual) West and East, we must recognize the decisive role of that Mongol humiliation. This was the second visit of the Turks to Europe, which had gone so far. The first is the Huns, Attila, the people and the leader, who have become equally common nouns. An expressive touch is the British posters of the First World War: at the apogee of confrontation and hatred, the Germans were then called the Entente propaganda: the Huns. Although, again, if we go back to those Huns ||—At centuries... After all, it was they (a well-known fact) who pressed from the East on the ancient Germanic tribes, crushed, crushed and literally pressed them into Europe. They were united with the Roman Empire — it was in the face of Attila that the ancient Germans, the Celts, and the Romans stood in one formation. The Battle of Catalunya, rightly regarded as a turning point in the history of Europe, united them into one nation. Attila prophetically called himself "the scourge of God"... (Because he did not yet know words like: "motor of history", "hand of fate", "catalyst of the historical process").

Well, to the new Europe formed in this way - that campaign of the Mongols was the first. And the second and last: the Turks who reached Vienna. True, here a peculiar psychology also comes into play: the Turks "gave Europe a chance to win back", they gave the opportunity for revenge, legitimate pride, they allowed themselves to be defeated. And those Mongols - pierced Europe and disappeared, becoming almost obsession.

And Russia, after all, is a country that has accepted both inheritances: from the "schismatic", robbed Constantinople - the Faith. And from these Tatar-Mongol - their new statehood. Here it is - Acceptance of Fate ...

"Well, this is their Alexander Nevsky!" - And what about Nevsky? They just didn't let the thief come in a second time. Immediately, literally

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a few years after the successful universal robbery of Constantinople, to poke his forehead into the locked gates of Novgorod. It's a shame. We understand.

But, having gone over the origins of rejection, it should nevertheless be reminded that this Resentment, even Anger, was only one note in the chord. Others, and often more important, are notes of mutual interest, commercial, scientific, human.

Yes, history is unstoppable. And even more so the history of Europeans, for three thousand years already, as the most mobile, mobile detachment of mankind. Yes, ten pages earlier, I casually gave this comparative image:

... In the cozy kitchen of Papa Carlo, behind the broken picture in the hearth, it turned out to be a whole country. Alone thought about this country (and about the immeasurability of the world of God, the incomprehensibility of His ways), while others are indignant (and in their own way, rightly!) That the kitchen has become less comfortable ... Well, how does this combine with European mobility, with the same "Great geographical discoveries"? And the fact of the matter is that the European, in pursuit of his own interest (and not only primitive trading! There was also a huge thirst for knowledge!), Yes, he showed, at times, the height of human courage and enterprise. He was ready to wade through the unknown, to go to the same Asia. BUT... he is fundamentally unprepared when suddenly this Asia comes to him on her own. All his greatest expeditions are the fruit of HIS calculation, But when Something appears that sweeps away all calculations, the rational part of his soul simply cries out... and sometimes breaks. And such "moments of truth" are connected not only with "visits to Asia"! His own European life activity often came to such dead ends of the Calculus, from which it was impossible to get out with its own European forces. For example, there are only three steps:

(1) Rational, humane ideas of the Enlighteners;

(2) The French Revolution, as, roughly, a plant, a factory for their implementation, from sheets of paper, "Enlightenment" projects - to iron, a product. AND...

(3) Napoleon, as a kind of, in the language of the twentieth century, a "delivery vehicle", a powerful launch vehicle for the manufactured product.

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And that's all. Three successive steps to expand the "realm of the rational, the realm of reason" lead the situation to "irrational Europe". Talleyrand, while still the "commissar for foreign affairs" of France at the peak of her power, fixes: these wars, these countless victories are just a fairy tale that Napoleon tells us. (And goes to the secret service of Tsar Alexander back in 1809!)

And if without "fairy tales", then it was just an explosion in the laboratory of European rationalism.

Or three more well-known European steps that led Europe to a dead end:

(1) World War I

(2) "Versailles pacification"

(3) Hitler.

And each time to take in the fragments of these explosions... Or another comparison - to take in excess poison... This is closer to our other case, with Marxism. It is also a rational idea, explaining, interpreting ("All human history is a struggle for material interest"), and, however, leading to a completely irrational, UNexplainable, UNinterpretable, as the programmers would say, an untreated dead end.

Twenty years ago, it was still recognized that it was precisely the example of Russia, which absorbed all the poison of the "class struggle", that moved the West towards a peaceful resolution of social contradictions. But let's not idealize here - Russia turned to this cup of poison by no means like Christ in the Garden of Gethsemane ("...0, if You would deign to carry this cup past Me! however, not My will, but Yours be done") ... or there, like Pasteur, trying the drug on himself as a scientist. About the Russian crises, leading to such adoptions of poison, there will be another conversation.

And concluding the topic of the European view of Russia, I will give an assessment of the most important historical persons, anticipating them, however, in my own hypothetical way, my assumption about their perception of us...

Chapter 3 RUSSIA AS A LAND ATLANTIC

For a long time, two significant areas were the borders of Europe, they limited it, took it "in brackets" from the West and East: the Atlantic Ocean and Russia. The two great expanses of land and sea in one were similar for Europe: it was something huge, difficult, but still possible to overcome. They strained and built apparatuses that broke through the Atlantic to India. And even the "false wall" met (Columbus) on this path, his false India, turned out to be a very valuable prize. For a significant part of these aspirants, Russia was also a space that was unpleasant in its size. European merchants were primarily interested in transit to India; their navigators perished in the Barents Sea in search of the famous "Northeast Passage" to China, to the Spice Islands. Of course, in addition to the intermediate stop, Arkhangelsk also rolled out its goods, but still, we admit, one caravel of ginger or cinnamon cost as much as whole caravans of our classic "flax, hemp ...".

And only the second stage brought a "positive" perception of the surrounding spaces. For Vasco da Gama (as well as for the passengers of the Titanic), every extra mile of the Atlantic was a minus (he lost two of the four ships, but on his return he got rich) ... But the Atlantic fish itself became some kind of value 250 years later.

This comparison of Russia and the Atlantic Ocean may seem strange to some, but the similarity, in my opinion, is in these layers, stages of comprehension, in the very first perception, where greatness (or simply magnitude) is recognized as a negative factor. Surmountable hostile space.

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MILESTONES OF PERCEPTION

The famous papal envoy Anthony Possevino arrived in Russia in 1581/82. His mission, probing the possibilities of uniting churches, ends, of course, in failure, but:

"Despite all the difficulties that stand in the way of the introduction of Catholicism in Russia, no means should be neglected to achieve this goal, for Russia, thanks to its geographical position, offers incomparable opportunities for the spread of Christianity in Asia."

That is, we are a means, but not Asia either, but "the road to Asia". Another "trump card of Russia" - and again external, incoming. Chronic work, the creation of anti-Turkish coalitions, of course, does not bypass Russia. Here the Venetians excel, their envoy Giacomo Zoranzo notes:

"... most of the population of the Balkans belongs to the Greek Church and therefore obeys the Grand Duke of Moscow" (1576). Of course, an exaggeration (with submission). "Looking from Venice".

The Englishman Walter Raleigh in his treatise *Maxims on the State* cites the Muscovite state on its way out as a prototype of tyranny. Xth century - we have Ivan the Terrible. But closer (geographically and militarily) than others to the kingdom of Grozny, the Livonian Germans. Heinrich von Staden's "Moscow Country and Government" has an appendix - a plan for an attack on Muscovy.

But Martin Luther in a pamphlet against the Pope (1520): "Russians and Muscovites... these are also Christians, and not heretics, just because they don't allow themselves to be continuously skinned."

More from the Protestant flank. Hubert Langet writes to Calvin, referring to Moscow: "If any kingdom in Europe should increase, it is only this" (September 1558).

Here, speeding up the development of the plot, let's move on from the primary sources to Dieter Gro, who perfectly sums them up and gives out a subtle analysis:

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"This acquisition of territory had a direct impact on the European equilibrium system, and just at the time when Russia became one of the factors in this system. The whole mass of territories to which Russia extended was, if you look historically, just a counterbalance to the European justification for dominance over the earth through mastery of the oceans. The European land acquisitions overseas and the Russian territorial acquisitions in Asia not only followed two different zodiac directions and had different technical means as a prerequisite, but they also differed - as indicated above - in their reciprocal effect on European system of states. To this must also be added the fact that the expansion of the Tsar's empire unfolded in a space that for a long time did not interest the West and therefore was hardly noticed ... The impression of this colossal its extent without being previously conscious of it in any terms. European system of states (...)"

What is important to note in Dieter Gro is that it was not some "Russian shortcomings" but precisely the size of Russia that averted the idea of unity.

"Colossus with feet of clay"

For the first time, this famous biblical image was glued to Russia in the anonymously published work "Moscow Letters" in 1736. Peter the Great is depicted very badly, and Russian plans for expansion and domination are seen as proven by events... in Europe they created an idea of Russia as a "... phantom of power... In reality, vast expanses are for Russia is only a burden and can even be dangerous for her."

Popular in HM! century, the idea that too extended spaces weaken the state is an important thesis of Montesquieu, and he confirmed it with Russia:

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"... it would be impossible for this kingdom to exist if it were populated, civilized and cultured. Only despotic violence today connects all these vast spaces together.

Tabula rasa (abla gasa - a smooth board; lat.)

This is not only a different, more favorable image for Russia, or, more precisely, a stamp. This is also a new milestone in the conceptual understanding of the country. The author of both (06 times and concepts) is Leibniz. An example of his spiritual evolution is very important and beautifully traced by Dieter Gro:

“For Leibniz, Russia appears for the first time as the main theme of historical-philosophical and political thinking. This, of course, should be attributed not least to the actions of Peter the Great. On the other hand, the response they received in Western Europe can only be understood from the conditions prevailing in Europe itself. In other words, Peter undertook his reforms at a time when the West had prepared the ground for resonating with events in Russia. It was supposed to raise even higher the self-consciousness of Europe, which was constantly in contact with more and more spiritual worlds, so that Peter would deal with Europe, and not vice versa! Thus, it was necessary to take some position in relation to Russia and, especially, to the cause of Peter; it was no longer enough to recognize what was alien as barbaric and thus free oneself from the trouble of looking at this alien more closely. In the same way, Russia, in turn, saw itself facing the need to spiritually engage with the West. If on one side they tried to get around this formulation of the question with the help of the label “barbarians”, then on the other side it was possible – even before the 20th century – to understand the West as being in decline: an outsider's mindset that frees it from the need to to assimilate a superior culture. Peter's reforms are an epoch-making event for the attitude of Europe towards Russia, because from now on, both on the other side and on this side, the problem of Russia and Europe could no longer be grasped without taking any position in relation to the forms of Peter.

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For the first time Leibniz mentions Moscow in the work of 1669 "Pattern of Evidence". On the occasion of the election of the king in Poland, Leibniz proves why the Moscow candidate should not be elected:

“Moscow... a second Türkiye... a barbaric country. Yes, the Muscovites are even worse than the Turks! The horrors of the Livonian war were confirmed by oath and raise the question of whether it is even possible to assume that such people are Christians. Woe to us if we open the way for them to Europe, disruption of our outpost, Poland!

In the following decades, Leibniz followed with increasing attention all the events that are connected with Russia, especially all the steps of the young tsar:

“If so great a mass of his empire is to be governed in the fashion of a more cultured Europe, the cause of Christianity will reap much fruit from it; there is hope that they will gradually awaken. Tsar Peter is well aware of the vices of his people and wants to gradually destroy this barbarity.

Leibniz hopes that Russia will become a link between Europe and China. Therefore, Russia should be culturally assessed by Europe! Peter's trip to Europe in 1697 left Leibniz quite excited. He collected all the messages about this event. Then for the first time he attached this image:

“Since the Tsar wants to debarbarize his country, he will find in it {ab\}a gas, as if some new land that they want to plow up ..».

He tried to enter into a relationship with the king himself, or at least with Lefort:

“It is our duty and happiness to promote, as far as it is in our power, the kingdom of God, which—I have no doubt—consists in the widest dissemination of true virtue and wisdom... One such man pouring zeal for the glory of God and the improvement of people means more than winning a hundred battles.”

But Peter was mainly engaged in these “battles”. Leibniz feared the weakening of the Protestant party due to the defeat of the Swedes. It is also interesting for us that

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Leibniz's notion of a “blank slate” implicitly implies a critique of Europe—in other words, a “clean slate” of what?

“Europe is now in a state of change and in a crisis in which it has not been since the time of Charlemagne's empire” (1712). Charlemagne is the emperor Charlemagne, the creator of Europe, from whom the Russian-European opposition and the third part of my book began.

Let's pay tribute to Leibniz's intuition - he foresaw the enchanting finish of the XVIIIth century and the collapse of feudal Europe before anyone else.

Dieter Gro:

“After 1702, along with the goal of introducing European education and culture to Russia, a political task appeared (in Leibniz. - I.Sh.) - to maintain political balance, that is, to balance the excessive French influence with a German-Russian alliance ... On the message He writes about Peter's victory at Poltava in a letter dated 27.8.1709 to the Russian charge d'affaires in Vienna Urbich: “From now on, the tsar will attract the attention of all Europe and play a big role in international affairs” (...)

Can Russia pose a danger to Europe? This, according to Leibniz, can only happen when this country encounters obstacles in developing according to the Western model. Here, too, he very consistently formulates his favorite idea, that the tsar should found a Russian Academy, the leadership of which Leibniz would like to take over. In October 1711, Leibniz's long-cherished wish finally came true: a meeting took place between him and Peter the Great... the tsar wished to give Leibniz the drafting of a new Russian code of laws.”

And today, blaming (often justifiably) the Age of Enlightenment for many sins, one must nevertheless remember that there was no direct Russophobia then. Here is the true credo of Leibniz: "Where the arts and sciences are best treated, there will be my fatherland!"

From his letter to the tsar: “I did not feel such a need for anything as for a great man who would be willing enough to take up such a task ... Your Royal Majesty is like

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With your heroic projects, you will bring benefit and blessings to an uncountable number of not only modern, but future people... instrument, because you, on the one hand, from Europe, and, on the other hand, from China take the best for yourself; and from what is done by both through good institutions you can do even better. Since in your empire for the most part everything relating to research is new and, so to speak, on white paper, the innumerable errors that have gradually and imperceptibly taken root in Europe can be avoided; it is also known that a palace, built completely anew, turns out better than if they worked on it for many centuries, building, improving and changing many things ... I consider the sky my fatherland, and all people of good will are its fellow citizens, therefore I do many good deeds for the Russians than few for the Germans or other Europeans.”

The growing consciousness that Europe itself was in crisis, reinforced by political events and personal disappointments, gave birth in his mind to the image of a better “Europe”—that is, Russia, as he imagined it to be in the future. Actually, like Peter himself, who, after all, is also everything ... “for the good of posterity.”

What else is important to say about this European "colloquium" about Peter and Russia? The Northern War was for us the first "RE-War"!.. It would require a whole separate chapter to cite the whole storm that reigned in the then European newspapers. Did it matter? Just a short example. We often recall that in 1719-1721 England took a sharply anti-Russian position, even sending a fleet against us. But then we must also remember that 3 years before that she, England, also came to the Russian side, and the Anglo-Dutch fleet joined the Russian one, and moreover, became for this period under the command of Peter. And between these two points there are only a few years of propaganda and counter-propaganda efforts. Was

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still, it is true, a gamble, the plan of one of Charles' ministers, the enchanting Baron Hertz, which even threatened the landing of a Swedish landing in England in support of Jacob Stuart. But in the sense of some real Swedish forces allocated for this - an absolute zero. Everything eventually turned into a series of English newspaper campaigns and counter-campaigns... which brought, yes, albeit for a short time, the Anglo-Dutch fleet under the control of Tsar Peter. RV - in full growth.

RUSSIA BETWEEN THE TWO MAIN "ENLIGHTENERS"

But the loudest debate about Russia flared up with the entrance to the podium of the two main speakers of that century. Voltaire and Rousseau. Depriving myself of the pleasure of describing all the shades of their truly great dispute about Russia, about the reforms of Peter, I will limit myself here to a brief dotted line.

Rousseau: The Russians will never truly be civilized simply because they civilized too early. Peter had an imitative genius; he did not have that real genius that creates and creates everything out of nothing... He saw that he had a barbarian people, but he did not understand at all that this people was not ripe for culture; he wanted to civilize it, when it should only have been tempered for war... He prevented his subjects from becoming what they could be by convincing them that they are what they are not.

Voltaire: The astounding successes of Empress Catherine and the entire Russian nation are strong enough evidence that Peter the Great built on a solid and lasting foundation.

Democrat Rousseau - sees the people, the natural development of which was crossed out by Peter.

Voltaire, the interlocutor of the monarchs, sees (in the place of the Russian people) material for the plans of an enlightened ruler.

Rousseau: The Tsar prevented the Russians from becoming what they could be.

Voltaire: Russian military successes are simply amazing.

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But if you think about it more deeply, then it's not so easy to decide who to write down as "ours", who as "Russophobes"?

One sees the great glory, and the other sees - no - (pre) sees! - the great mistake of Russia. One thing is for sure: for the political leadership of Russia in the 20th century, Rousseau's forecast would have been a hundred times more useful. If it were taken into account. After all, he speaks on behalf of the future real and victorious power of Europe: Revolutionary Democracy.

The fronts of this future great confrontation then, in the middle of the 19th century, only outlined. And Russia will fall into the worst enemies for two centuries... revolutionaries, democrats, progressives (?) - the names are not the essence, the main thing: Russia fell into the enemies of those who unconditionally won.

And, well, the XM century, where, as it turns out, Voltaire himself did not see what Rousseau saw. But the inertia of this erroneous policy brought Russia already in the 11th century into such an abyss that if we conscientiously trace all the consequences, all the springs of history, then we must admit: the fanfare (at the level of captains) of Alexander the First and Nikolaev beats both Russia and still. Ditch 40 years of the efforts of an entire nation - on the "Holy Union" of monarchs, laughing behind Russia's back. To help the "Caesar" against the revolution of 1848 ... this will be discussed further.

Chapter 4 ABOUT RUSSIAN WARS AND INSTINCTS

The fact is that in all battles, campaigns, wars, Russian history - from the campaign of Dmitry Donskoy (the owner of a territory approximately the size of two current Moscow regions) - and up to and including the First World War - how the labels of tsars were pinned, commanders, marks ("won/lost") — so they thoughtlessly and shuffle. You read volumes of our stories (especially the belligerent and gallant 10th/VIIIth century) - and you get the feeling that you can add a couple of love affairs, a dressing scene - and a ready-made script for some ... "Secrets of palace coups" or "Midshipmen" .. .

A new and useful would be a classification of all Russian wars and periods of Russian history, which I will now propose. Brief justifications are, of course, only a sketch of the required research, but the direction is nevertheless indicated. Plus, at the end of this chapter, some kind of "evidence by contradiction" will be attached, in the form of quotations from Danilevsky and comments.

So, all the wars waged by Russia after the 11th century can be divided into the following groups:

1. Wars within Ulus Dzhuchiev.

Features: frequent, relatively easy and most durable conquests - or rather, the establishment of their rulers. The same Kazan — BEFORE Ivan the Terrible: several times became "Moscow" and even sent troops on general campaigns (Shig-Aley)... Or another example: 800 "Ermakovites" who took Siberia. A well-known story, but all the resistance there rested on the heir of the blind Kuchum - Makhmetkul. And after the removal of Kuchum ... Makhmetkul - in six months (!)

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in the Moscow army "the first governor of the regiment of the left hand" in the Swedish campaign!

Outcome: change of dynasties, Genghisides - to Rurikovich.

Today's result: Russia is not a conqueror, but a legitimate heir... including the Volga region, the Urals, and Siberia.

2. Wars to restore the Old Russian perimeter. Lithuanian and Polish.

Features: the acquired territories had different periods of other civilizational existence.

But:

a) one Orthodox faith,

6) a certain Turkic component in the Cossack quasi-state was ensured by "complementarity" — mutual attraction and the subsequent gradual rallying of parts of the Old Russian heritage.

3. Wars "inherited". (from Ancient Rus') Swedish and Turkish

Features: Swedish - inherited by Russia from pre-Mongol Rus directly and directly.

Turkish - a legacy of the old southern wars (Pechenegs, Polovtsy) through:

a) the Crimean Khan, crushed, "taken into balance" by Turkey,

6) "Factor of Constantinople" (an ancient point of Slavic robbery - but also the "entry point" to the Orthodox world) - which became Istanbul. The memory of the old goal, the center of gravity, has been preserved.

4. "Big Wars". "World", which reached Russia, transformed on our soils into Patriotic, or - Civil.

In the book "The Second World Reboot", I considered exactly this category,

He also formulated a definition:

"The "Great War" is one where the main postulate of Clausewitz ceases to operate ("War is the continuation of politics by other means")... And a whole pool of historians has already formed in the world, based precisely on the denial of Clausewitz. Martin van Creveld (Matwap Sgeme!9), Bruce Catton, John Keegan (JoYop Keedup), Russell Wiggley (Kiz\$e!)

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Metseu), the main postulate of which is: "... the war, having begun, generates its own policy". This justifies the allocation of a separate category of "Great Wars".

5. Other wars, "imitative", European "image".

Italy - Switzerland - 1799, Austria - 1805, Prussia - 1807, Germany - 1813, France - 1814, Hungary - 1848, Manchuria - 1904, Afghanistan - 1980...

Conclusion. The first three categories are "legitimate wars", understandable to the people. Conservatism, as a feature of our continental mentality (yes, we are residents of the "Heartland" with all the organic pluses and minuses of this geopolitical fact) did not allow us the luxury of Atlantic-type wars: mobile, with easy, quick change of strike directions and allies. For these wars of the 5th category, Russia has always paid cruelly.

And not only by foreign policy flicks, but also by burning the stock of people's trust.

Note: The wars for the complete subjugation of Poland, the passage "across the San River" — an important milestone from the popular "geopolitical" saying, these wars of 1768, 1794, 1830, 1863, for the destruction of Polish statehood, are not a continuation wars of the 2nd category, this is NOT the restoration of the ancient Russian perimeter. This is a significant geopolitical excess. And the war goes into the 5th category.

This dangerous trend of Exceeding is perfectly illustrated by the Livonian War. One of the main disputes between Ivan the Terrible and his Elected Rada was the direction of efforts after the annexation of the Volga region. The Rada was in favor of a campaign against the Crimea, Ivan chose Livonia. We fought against the Livonians and their predecessors, the Teutonic Order, BUT — the question of destroying the Order was never raised. Actions for centuries were strictly reduced to a "pendulum": Dep't - Pskov, 50-100 km - on both sides of the border. For the first time, Grozny "raised the stakes": the destruction of the Order, the annexation of all its lands, he began with major military successes, faced a coalition (the first ever coalition against Russia!), and lost big. He complained like a child to the German emperor about the "evil Obatur" - Stefan Batory, mercilessly

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crossed out all the royal plans, took Livonia and invaded Russia.

Wars that open their category (chronologically the first ones in it) - those about which one cannot say "usual business", like the wars of the 5th category, were mostly unsuccessful. Stress, helplessness, panic in unfamiliar circumstances. As in our first "imitation" of the colonial wars of the Atlantic powers: Manchuria-1904.

Moreover, an army that was formed on "usual wars", accumulated experience and potential in them, raised commanders, could achieve any kind of success even in "imitative", "impromptu" wars! The Seven Years' War, the Italian Campaign of 1799, Hungary-1848, Afghanistan-1980...but further...the diplomatic, geopolitical framework turned any military victories into national failures. Even a formally "drawn" result, correlating in the national consciousness with costs, losses, turned into a loss. There is a well-known example of the Seven Years' War, which ended with a gallant waltz with yesterday's enemy, a waltz, one might say, "on the bones" of tens of thousands of victims, which in a single moment became unnecessary. But now it is important for us to keep in mind what? — it was from the Seven Years' War that the Cossack of Chernyshov's division returned home — Emelyan Pugachev... the future, and so on. ...

True, later he, Pugachev, still had a short "business trip" in 1768 to Poland (search for and return to Russia of the escaped Old Believers), but that country in that year (the year already considered the year of the suppression of the Gonta uprising) could only strengthen his impression of some gap, "non-nationality", the senselessness of state efforts ...

Also, that such "Atlantic", amphibious... remote (it can be called so by analogy with distance learning) wars are not about our honor... — but compare the results of the Vietnam and the same Afghan wars. (Where is "water off a duck's back", and where is the collapse of the state).

This classification of Russian wars, proposed by me, of course, somewhat leads away from the main theme of the book. However, this proposed Periodic Table of Russian

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wars" — illustrates in its own way — the mechanics of annexing territories, explains the different strength of these annexations, occurrences. And in particular: why... fifty years as the annexed Volga region - unanimously goes "for Moscow", and Sevsk Ukraine - with "centenary Russian experience" - just as unanimously against.

The Volga region is an annexation, the result of a war of the 1st category, (the most legitimate annexation, understandable to both sides, annexed and annexed); and Sevskaya Ukraine - 2nd.

That is, the conquest in the war of the 2nd category takes much (more than twice) longer to incorporate than the conquest in the war of the 1st category.

More clearly this "Table" explains the impasses of RUSSIAN POLITICS.

A series of wars of the 2nd category reunited Russia and Ukraine.

But the mindless games to conquer native Poland (1830, 1863) — that is, the classic wars of the 5th category — they gave birth to the very "Ukrainian nationalism" that worked a century later. Here it is not possible to devote enough space to the evidence of this fact, I have collected them - just in the book "Extremes of the Slavs and the Crash Test of Ukraine", but the conclusion, believe me, is the following: "Secondary Ukrainianization of Ukraine", the formation of a layer, groups of people who suddenly again (200 years later) felt like a separate Ukrainian people - this is all the 19th century, and the result of attempts to fully include Poland in the body of the Russian Empire.

And regarding the period of the wars of Bohdan Khmelnytsky and their assessment by historians like Ulyanov. (He already accuses Bogdan of the first separatism, betrayal of Russia). — These illusions, this one

"the exacting view from the 10th-20th centuries" is precisely explained by historical aberration. Under the impression of the pseudo-successes of the 10th century, the incomprehensible results of "imitative wars," they frivolously project their demands onto the 15th century as well.

Our "inflexibles" (historians Ulyanov, Rodin...) pass a verdict: "So, according to Buturlin's report, Pereyaslavskaya

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When we were glad, in 1654? This means that in 1655 a Ukrainian should already be — the same as a Muscovite, Yaroslavl, Nizhny Novgorod!" › You can order, you can send him anywhere with a wave of the "sovereign hand". This is very similar to the line of the kings of Alexander, Nicholas: the rapture of power, which is just at this time and melts.

("Dizzy with success," someone from the mid-twentieth century would add).

But, it is characteristic that the then, 10th century, Moscow government, with the "instinct of 1612" still alive, with a good memory of the recent collapse (and some of its causes!) — it did not allow itself to become intoxicated with power. Treated the first hetmans extremely kindly and patiently.

After all, the Russian army was then in comparison with the XM! century - just none! These archers (whatever the dispatch from Moscow is a riot). This local cavalry, inferior in clashes 1 in 1 of the Crimean-Tara and Polish. The well-known defeat by the Crimean Cossacks of the 40,000-strong Russian army near Konotop. (And the post-Petrine armies were already calmly crushing 8-10-fold superior Tatars, Poles, Turks).

But state diplomatic, geopolitical wisdom, popular approval and participation (the "instinct of 1612") turned out to be more important in 1654 than direct military force! And more efficient.

"I WILL GIVE EVERYONE WITH MY PEOPLE, OUR KING IN CONGRESS SAID..."

Or there is Pavel - he wanted to and became the Grand Master of the Knights of Malta! At the same time, it was seriously considered (oh, idiocy!) that by this, as it were, the island of Malta was already annexed!

No wonder Saltykov-Shchedrin calls the allegorical capital of Nikolaev Russia - "Neprakhonsk"! The correct formula was developed under Nicholas: "Autocracy, Orthodoxy, nationality." And the crazy trip to Hungary in 1848? Salvation by Russian, people's blood — the Habsburgs, the worst suppressors of Orthodoxy! (I think 1848 and

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The Serbs will appreciate the same as the Hungarians!) This is exactly what happened: Autocracy is against Orthodoxy and Nationality!

The trigger of the Crimean War, as you know, was the conflict of Nicholas I with Napoleon III, who came to power in France after the coup on December 2, 1851. Nicholas I agreed with the king of Prussia and the Austrian emperor this form of "boycott": do not contact the Frenchman according to the royal protocol "Mop\$eig top Ftege" ("Sir, my brother") and in a telegram addressed Napoleon "Moneyig pop apt" ("dear friend"). And the Prussian and the Austrian, who promised their solidarity, deceived (remember how Koroviev deceived Ivan Bezdomny at the Patriarch's Ponds: "Let's shout 'Help!' together!") And sent telegrams with: "Sir, my brother." So the "hoarse cry" of Nicholas was heard just as lonely, was regarded as a public insult to the French emperor. And, most importantly, all the French were shown an argument, a reminder: who overthrew Napoleon, who dragged the rest of the "coalitionists" to Paris in 1814 on his neck, the most powerful then? Revenge. A great idea that united the nation with the newly reigned Louis-Napoleon, who only yesterday was reminded of his pimping and prison past. Thank you, Nikolay!

It was France that forced the Turks to take the keys to the Bethlehem Church from the Orthodox, to which Nikolai "moved troops, etc." 1814

And the origins of the conflict with the English Palmerston were found by Pushkin, an entry in his Diary, June 2, 1834: "The sovereign did not want to accept Canning ... (as the ambassador of Britain. - I.Sh.) because that, being a Grand Duke, he had some kind of trouble with him. Palmerston did not want to appoint anyone else as ambassador to St. Petersburg... in response, Nicholas recalled the Russian ambassador, Prince Lieven, from London, appointed a chargé d'affaires, too, and chose a completely insignificant bureaucratic figure, a certain Medem...

But, generally speaking, royal responsibility is not a very controversial thing. The king is responsible before God, and here even such a clumsy, impromptu aphorism will be true:

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"If you believe in God, then you will see how Alexander and his brothers Nicholas and Constantine report to Him. And if you DO NOT believe... then what can you talk about with you at all?!"

ABOUT HOBBY AND INSTINCT

So think about it ... - the tsars of the Romanov dynasty were very fond of people. Almost the most important cross-cutting feature. Aleksey Mikhailovich annexed half of Ukraine (eight of the current Republic of Ukraine), and he already felt like the ruler of all southern Orthodox peoples. Getting ready! It is in this that they see the reason for the Schism. They explained to him that all his subjects, Ukrainians, Vlachs, Moldavians, Bulgarians, without five minutes ... are baptized with three fingers and serve according to the books of such and such. And Russia urgently needs to reform under future subjects — Nikon will tell you how. That is why they say that in the ecclesiastical and ritual sense, it was Ukraine that annexed Russia to itself...

Alexander the First and Konstantin were carried away by the Poles, Peter - Holland and the North German principalities. Pavel is, truly, a "candle in the wind", probably the most enthusiastic – you can't even list what exactly. His Malta and his trip to India are just touches.

And Nicholas the First was carried away by "Euro-monarchist solidarity", and even in the transcription of ... the criminal scoundrel Nesselrode.

Actually, only Alexander the Third was fascinated by Russia...

Just don't take this list as some kind of anti-monarchist quotation book, where almost all the tsars are ready to complain. All these monarchs loved Russia as themselves, moreover, in a certain sense and at a certain time they were Russia itself - here all the volumes of panegyric literature are right in their own way. And their "scatterings" are the "scatterings" of the country itself, part of the energy, the one that, thank God, cannot be taken away, which nevertheless directs to internal growth, and the other part, not bound by the instinct of growth and self-preservation, guide. ... difficult to list where

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just not the guide! Unless ... Antarctica was discovered, just, by the way, in the Alexander era and discovered ... and forgotten. But this would be a more worthy and fruitful point of application of forces. Much more grateful than their "Holy Union", Poland and the Balkans... It would also be a good unexpected such geographical and climatic addition to the most popular (at least the most replicated) thought of Konstantin Leontiev: "Russia needs to be frozen."

Well, if without geopolitical grievances and annoyances, then we can summarize: the reigns and periods were favorable and successful when Russia was ruled by instincts: self-preservation and growth... Of course, in these "instinctive years" they ruled, as it should be: rulers, governments, but they ruled at the same time - following the dictates of instinct.

I proposed the name of the political line that saved and raised the country from the very bottom -

"INSTINCT 1612"

Both 1812 and 1941-1944 are examples of the operation of this instinct that unites the country.

It is difficult for the second, the growth instinct, to find a specific name, but it is possible to offer an image: the child sleeps 23 hours a day and grows, grows. Most of the energy goes into growth. And imagine here smart teachers with their initiatives: "Let's not let him sleep. Let's take him to some useful lectures, classes.

After all, they seem to see the objective, visible on all maps, the uniqueness of the case of Russia, but they cannot refuse their ... Luxembourg templates and standards.

And "forces going to growth" is not an abstraction. For example: the "man of days" and money spent on a trip to Hungary in 1848 (in fact, a trip to save Metternich, even terribly to think about) would be enough to reach the railway not only to Tsarskoye Selo and Moscow, but and to the Black Sea. After that, it would be simply impossible to lose the Crimean War.

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Question. And when was the first railroad built in the Crimea? And by whom?

Answer: In 1855. And, it turns out, landed by the British. From Balaklava (their supply port) to the outskirts of Sevastopol. It played a huge role in supplying the Allied armies besieging Sevastopol.

But if this "Crimean War" is not started, then it would be possible to have time to master the Amur Region, and then really not give up Alaska ... etc.

We like to remember Alaska, the topic is really the most popular, right up to pop songs, "Alaskan suffering". But at the same time, they do not remember that when it, Alaska, was given away, the first 40 people only landed on the site of the future Vladivostok! But without the Amur Territory and Primorye, access to the Pacific Ocean hung on several Yakut hunting paths. Just look at the map, in fact it is a geographical and geopolitical incident! The paths stretched across all the rivers of the Lena basin, mountain ranges and went out to Okhotsk, which to this day looks like an isolated "fort" – a monument to the unsupported heroism of the pioneers. And until the middle of the 19th century, the only volumetric cargo flow to Alaska was through round-the-world sea expeditions! Of course, this could not go on for long.

Strict - do not go round - choice. Or or. Or show off in Europe, or build roads in Siberia.

There was another domestic political dimension to this dilemma. Sociologists call unemployment in the countryside "hidden", overpopulation - "hidden overpopulation". Agricultural employment is a more elastic concept and the village can accommodate an increasing number of people. But after reaching a certain coefficient of overpopulation, an explosion becomes inevitable - as in France by Louis XM or in Russia by Nicholas I. The only difference is that in Russia this "theorem" could be solved - if there were ... right - all the same roads.

But ... again they did not have time.

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Without the Trans-Siberian Railway, our settlers, peasants, Cossacks, stretched to Primorye for three years (!) - this is the most common period, including the necessary stops, getting food in reserve - for the next leg of the journey. The second option, like my ancestors, the descendants of the Nezhdinsky colonel (under Bogdan Khmelnytsky) of Prokop Shumeiko: The Black Sea - the Suez Canal, and further - a garland of eight seas, two oceans to Vladivostok.

It was these three-year-old pedestrians, and these maritime maritime martyrs, who were the main statesmen of Russia, real geopoliticians who, in this instinctive mode, did the most important state business in Russia at that time!

You can ask scientists - historians and geopolitics: arrays of territories in the end - always stretch to the coast. And the loss of Primorye, the Far East - would have launched the process of exfoliation of Siberia up to the Yenisei or Ob. In several of my articles, I, as it were, casually formulated the slogan: "Residents of the Far East need to be paid - already for the very fact of living there." But it's hard to get through to the citizens of our... Moscow Ring Road.

But don't take this thesis of mine one-sidedly: there simply weren't enough railroads, Russia's rapid growth, "infrastructure" could not keep up...

And if we recall a different, spiritual, intellectual "infrastructure"? It seems to be a long-described phenomenon: in the 20th century our seminaries became hotbeds of nihilism, atheism, universities-institutes fabricated dropouts, terrorists, "goers to the people" with poor baggage. They explained all this: the dominance of "vulgar materialism." Indeed, the idols of those days, all those Büchners, Moleschotts, Bokleys, today cannot be remembered without laughter. (Like Rozanov says: "... this Boklishko, this Spenceriiko").

But what is the objective reason for the prevalence of that "materialist pop"?

Having eliminated all external threats, Russia entered a period of rapid, unique in the history of demographic growth. But if the peasants and Cossacks reproduced themselves extensively, so to speak, "without loss of quality", projecting onto everything but

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new and new lands, their villages and villages, then ... the "forced", expanded production of teachers, doctors and priests, it seems, required a completely different proportion of costs and, most importantly, entailed completely new risks. Even if their "professional component" corresponded to the level of the era, the very appearance of a large population of educated people threatened with previously unknown intellectual epidemics. From this point of view, it is probably necessary to consider the infamous "Law on Cook's Children": the amount of knowledge and the resulting high social status of a doctor, teacher, priest, without a stable worldview - were felt (rightly) as a potential threat .

Thousands of new villages and villages were a projection, a copy of their predecessors. Their "products" - bread, recruits, Cossack hundreds were of the same quality.

And dozens of new universities and seminaries began to issue somewhat different "products" than their predecessors. In addition to doctors, teachers, priests—the Chernyshevskys, the Tkachevs, the Nechaevs...

That's what I'm applying this term to - "growth instinct". A swarming, sleepy process, similar, as mentioned above, to the growth of a child sleeping 23 hours a day. I compared by old filings: about this historically important movement to the Far East - articles, references are almost ten times less than, for example, about ...

Here, by the way, is an example of the opposite kind.

Saved from the massacre, liberated Bulgaria in 1877-1878. And already in 1879, the Bulgarians elected their own monarch — Prince Alexander of Battenberg, a lieutenant in the Prussian service. ("Ah, what a passage!" probably exclaimed Marya Antonovna in all the provincial and district towns of Russia).

Already in 1885 (!) Bulgaria was at war with Serbia. Now which of the Slavic brothers should we save? And from whom? (...) In our country, from the flickering of the inter-Slavic wars, only the Second Balkan 1912 of the year "goes through". But there was also that, 1885, the war, seven years as liberated brothers. Batenberg is overthrown. A Prussian is running, a funny detail - to Russia.

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In Bulgaria, the regent, the worst hater of Russia, the real motor of the anti-Russian policy: Stepan Stambulov. The surname ... well, just finishing off, completing the picture of meaninglessness, if you remember that the Bulgarians were saved - from "Ottoman Istanbul".

In 1887 the Bulgarians had a new monarch, Ferdinand of Coburg, an Austrian. Well, the result: the war of Bulgaria in alliance with Turkey against Russia (within the First World War), a good additional argument to various agitators - "about the mediocre foreign policy of tsarism" ...

And it's not that bad that they helped the Slavs, but that's bad - how much they talked about it, how many "thoughts" and ideas (and means!) were invested in the "Balkan political line"! How much chatter was let into this case. And simple, instinctive movements were much more correct. For example, in the 1730s, brothers-refugees were accepted, and a whole country - "New Serbia" arose on the territory of Sloboda Ukraine. Volunteers were sent (more precisely, "released"!) to fight in the Balkans. Such an accidental but expressive example: Vronsky quarreled with Anna Karenina - and immediately (the first, instinctive movement!) - went as a volunteer to the Balkans. These are real, unstrained, maybe impulsive, but not contrived, not worn out actions!

Would later "liberate the Slavs from the Turkish yoke"? By some "date" - would not be in time? (After all, we had so many beautifully necessary things in time for the "dates"!). Yes. Maybe they would have been released later - but with great spiritual baggage! They would not have had time to fight among themselves in 1885. (And in NATO - a queue would have lined up a little later). Or maybe they learned something useful from the example of another "liberation". How Rus' "liberated itself from the Horde" - together with the Horde in

addition...

EVIDENCE "FROM THE CONTRARY"

It is probably difficult to immediately accept such a new "Periodic Table of Russian Wars", and even with such brief justifications. Here are quotes from the book of a familiar, famous one, showing what kind of props you only have to substitute in order to explain the same events - without this "Table"

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Danilevsky "Russia and Europe":

"But no matter how right Russia was in the division of Poland, now she already owns a part of real Poland and, therefore, must bear the reproach of acquiring wrongly, at least on an equal footing with Prussia and Austria. Yes, unfortunately, he does! But again, he owns not by conquest, but by that sentimental generosity that has just been spoken of. If Russia, having liberated Europe, would have left Poland partially restored by Napoleon to its former fate, that is, divided between Austria and Prussia, and in return for its invaluable, albeit poorly appreciated, merits, demanded for itself eastern Galicia, part of which is Tarnopol district - at that time already owned, then she would have remained on the same soil on which she stood under Catherine, and no one could reproach her for anything. Russia would get

much less in space, not much less in population, but on the other hand, how much more in internal dignity acquired, since it would increase the number of its subjects not with a hostile Polish element, but with a real Russian people ...

What made Emperor Alexander lose sight of this significant benefit? What blinded his eyes? Not conquest plans at all, but the desire to fulfill his youthful dream - to restore the Polish nationality and thereby make amends for what seemed to him the misdeed of his great grandmother. That this was indeed the case is proved by the fact that the Poles themselves looked at it this way. When from the hostile camp, from Austria, France and England, all kinds of obstacles began to be made to this plan for the restoration of Poland, threatening even with war, Emperor Alexander sent Grand Duke Constantine to Warsaw to call the Poles to arms in defense of their national independence. Europe, as usual, saw in this a cunning on the part of Russia - a desire, under the pretext of restoring the Polish nationality, to gradually take over those parts of the former Polish kingdom that did not belong to her - and therefore agreed to the complete incorporation of Poland, but not to the independent existence of the Kingdom in a personal dynastic union with Russia, which is now so desired. Tol

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But when Hardenberg, who, like a Prussian, was more familiar with Polish and Russian affairs, explained that Russia was demanding its own harm (*italics mine. — I.Sh.*), the diplomats agreed to the independence of the Kingdom. Subsequent events proved that Russia's plans were not ambitious, but only generous. The uprising (of the Poles) cannot be explained by anything else than the annoyance of the Poles at the failure to carry out their plans to restore the ancient greatness of Poland, even if it was under the scepter of Russian sovereigns. But these plans were directed not to Galicia and Poznan, but to western Russia, because here only the hands of the Polish intelligentsia were untied - to speak Polish and Latin as much as they wanted. And only when, in the opinion of the Polish intelligentsia, there was not enough indulgence, or, better to say, assistance, of the Russian government—for indulgence was still enough for the Polonization of Western Russia (*italics mine.—I.Sh.*), then indignation Poles broke out and led to the uprising of 1830, as well as 1863. This is how ambitious and conquering were the plans of Russia, which prompted her to solicit at the Congress of Vienna the annexation of the Kingdom of Poland.

All this state nonsense ("sentimental", which, according to Danilevsky, excuses Tsar Alexander), among other things, is another proof of a fact that is relevant even for 2010. All today's alienation of Ukrainians from Russians was born from that century of keeping Poland to itself. In the book "10 Myths about Ukraine", I, of course, examine this process in more detail and more convincingly... "Secondary "Ukrainization" of South-Western Rus". There is serious evidence of where the first "independents" came from in the era of Alexander the First. However, let's continue Danilevsky:

"Is it not because of Europe, therefore, because of Germany in particular, that Russia took on her chest the storm of the twelfth year? The twelfth year was, in fact, a great political mistake, turned by the spirit of the Russian people into a great national triumph.

That Russia did not have any of her own interests in mind when deciding to fight Napoleon is evident from the fact that, having ended the first act of this

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struggle, she did not stop, did not take advantage of the opportunity presented to her to achieve everything she could wish for herself, concluding peace and an alliance with Napoleon, as he sought this by all means and as Kutuzov and many other remarkable people of that era. What prevented Alexander from repeating Tilsit with the only difference that this time he would play a primary and most honorable role? ..

The year 1848 has come. The upheavals that were at that time in the whole of Europe untied the hands of the conqueror and the ambitious. How did Russia take advantage of this unique position? She saved from

the death of a neighbor (Austria) ... "

I turn to another capital charge against Russia. Russia is a quencher of light and freedom, a dark and gloomy force... The famous Rottek expressed the idea - which, without having his History at hand, I cannot, unfortunately, literally quote - that any success of Russia, any development of its internal forces, an increase in its prosperity and power, is a social disaster, a misfortune for all mankind. This opinion of Rottek is only an expression of the public opinion of Europe (*italics mine. - I.Sh.*). And this is again based on the same sand as the ambition and conquest of Russia. Whatever the form of government in Russia, whatever the shortcomings of the Russian administration, the Russian judiciary, the Russian fiscal system, etc. impose it all on others...

So, the composition of the Russian state, the war it waged, the goals it pursued, and even more so, the favorable circumstances repeated so many times, which it did not think to take advantage of, all show that Russia is not an ambitious, not an aggressive power. that in the latest period of its history it has for the most part sacrificed its most obvious advantages, its most just and legitimate, European interests.

Whence and for what, I ask, distrust, injustice, hatred towards Russia on the part of the governments and public opinion of Europe?...

After the Congress of Vienna, according to the idea of the Russian emperor, Russia, Austria and Prussia concluded the so-called

3 Big forgery

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A holy union, to which all the sovereigns of Europe were invited to join. This Holy Alliance is the main accusation against Russia and is presented as a conspiracy of sovereigns against their peoples. (*Italics mine. — I.Sh.*) But in this alliance one must strictly distinguish between the idea, the original plan, which alone belonged to Alexander, and the practical implementation, which is the inalienable property of Metternich. There was, of course, nothing oppressive in the original idea, whatever its practical merits. Emperor Alexander unquestionably stood for the constitutional principle wherever, in his opinion, popular development allowed its application. He was an opponent and enemy of the parties forcibly compelled by rebellion and revolution...

The root of all the reactionary, retrograde measures of that time was Austria and its ruler Metternich, who, entangling everyone with his nets, including Russia, forced the latter to abandon its natural and national policy of helping the Greeks and Turkish Christians in general against their oppressors. - to refuse in spite of all her traditions, all her interests, all the sympathies of her sovereign and her people. Russia was also a victim of Metternich's policy; why, then, and not on Austria, which was the culprit of everything and in whose favor all this was done, is the whole burden of guilt borne?

...

Is it not the influence of Metternich that is attributed to the change in the way of thinking that took place in Emperor Alexander after 1822? Was it not this influence that caused the disfavor of Kapodistrias, the hostile attitude towards Greece and in general about national politics, and finally, was it not this influence that caused the very change in the direction of public education in the time of Shishkov and Magnitsky? And after that, was it not to please Austria that any moral help to the Slavs was almost considered a Russian state crime?

Well, how do you like it? Feeling: a slow, solemn entry into the yellow house ... Or - slow motion of the process of the mind going behind the mind.

Relatively new to the reader here will probably be the last passage. That, it turns out, our autocrat, stretched like a doll over the hand of that same Metternich, not only laid down Russian foreign policy at the feet of Austria - this would also correspond to at least some kind of reality (a successful plot is still a reality), at least to some. It makes sense: after all, it is advantageous, having fooled an enemy power, to force it to conduct several wars entirely for its own benefit and to its own detriment! But... THAT is how to use this "implantation on Metternich's hand - the doll-monarch" in order to also stick into the content of their school textbooks, the schedule of classes at their universities?!

But no matter how much you sharpen this point with Danilevsky, the sad paradox is that there is no other explanation for those Alexandrov ... actions (we will not use the word "politics" here anyway)
— not at all.

That is why I highlighted in the previous chapter the expert assessment of Jean-Jacques Rousseau, who predicted that Russia would get into conflict with democratic Europe (which at that time, in the middle of the 10th century, was still only in the distant, distant project!). And a century later, Danilevsky indignantly states: "The public opinion of Europe: Russia is a disaster, misfortune for all mankind."

And 250 years later, aren't we convinced every day: in whose hands is the public opinion of Europe? The bet, "Holy Alliance", was placed on euromonarchs, and now...

"A fell, B disappeared - who was left on the pipe?"

Maybe today the princes of Liechtenstein and Monaco will remember the sacrifices made by Russia to the euromonarchs and help?

CHAPTER 5 OUR COMPLETE FREEDOM FROM "FREEDOM"

In the third chapter, we began to explore our "otherness", let me remind you, from the geographic claims XY! century: "Russia ... by itself already exploded with its gigantic size any idea that people used to have about a "European" power, that is, about a member of the European system of states."

And now at the beginning of the twentieth! century, Russia, in general, is not such an exceptional, transcendent world giant. During this time, China, India, and the United States have grown. Well, we ourselves did our best, in Belovezhskaya Pushcha-1991, in the sense of bringing the state closer to the dimensions "conveniently imagined" by Europeans. Big step forward...

What else remains of the claims? It turns out - "Freedom". It is the concept of "countries of the free world" that has become the most relevant and has found its way onto the desktops of politicians. Almost 95% of all claims against Russia are reproaches under the item "democratic freedoms". What can we say about our "freedom"?

Here is Sigismund Herberstein, German X\M | century, he noted with us: "People all consider themselves serfs, that is, slaves of their Sovereign."

And the no less famous Marquis de Custine (1843): "Should such a people have such a despotic rule, or does such a cruel rule create such a worthless people?"

And so we come to the most difficult part of this entire book. And, among other things, before answering the main question of that book by Danilevsky: "Why are we so disliked?!" His answer was: "Simply because we Slavs are not Europe." Of course, from his 1871 year, he could not foresee that his hypothetical line of confrontation between Europe and Slavism,

it will essentially turn around and move, which today, in connection with the Slavs, is, in fact, no longer clear what to talk about.

"Europe" was understood by him as a Romano-Germanic product, and the emergence of a new concept of the "Free World", which went beyond the borders of Europe, was hardly seen from 1871. Well, you can still consider the United States a continuation of Romano-Germanism (although with the current president and current demographic trends, this would be an interesting postulate), but Japan...

Today, a century and a half later, the division between Russia and the West remains, also by sets... but not by genes, but by "values".

How can we now build relationships with... or integrate into... in this wonderful, free world? Or, at least - here I greatly lower the bar to my own private task: how can I, by the end of this book, not stray into primitive and helpless "counter-propaganda", which I myself have been observing for so many years in all our Pravda?"

Unless you try to turn, well, at least 6 to the "father of Russophobia", the Marquis de Custine, the book "Russia in 1839", which was republished in the USA 120 years later, "as the best manual on the USSR", with a foreword by the director of the CIA Bedell Smith. Try to quote a few quotations from it... and not "refute dirty insinuations", but, as it were, "measure the distance of perception".

So, the Marquis de Custine:

"This unfortunate opinion of Europe is a ghost that haunts Russians in the recesses of their thoughts; because of him, civilization is reduced to them as some kind of more or less cleverly performed trick. It is necessary to have greater power than Peter the Great in order to correct the evil that the first corrupter of Russians caused.

"These two nations are Russia as it is, and Russia as they wish to present it to Europe. The emperor is less than anyone safe from the danger of being trapped in illusions. Remember Catherine's trip to Kherson - she crossed deserted deserts, but half a mile from the road along which she traveled, rows of villages were erected for her; she, not bothering to look behind the scenes of this theater, where the tyrant

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played the role of a simpleton, considered the southern provinces settled, while they still remained barren, not so much because of the severity of nature, but, to a much greater extent, because of the oppression that distinguished the reign of Catherine.

- Courtesy here is just the art of hiding from each other the double fear: the fear that they experience, and the fear that they themselves inspire. Under every veneer, hypocritical violence is revealed to me, worse than the tyranny of Batu, from which modern Russia has gone not at all as far as they want to imagine. Everywhere I hear the language of philosophy and everywhere I see oppression that has not disappeared anywhere.

- How many local forests - just swamps, where you can not cut even a bundle of brushwood! .. All the shelves located in the distance are just empty frames, there is not a single person in them; cities and roads are only conceived; the nation itself is still just a poster, a sticker for Europe, deceived by a careless diplomatic invention. The merchants who will someday form the middle class are so few that they cannot make themselves known in this state; besides, almost all of them are foreigners. There are one or two writers in each generation, and the same number of painters, who are highly revered for their small number,

thanks to her, they are provided with personal success, but she does not allow them to influence society. In a country where there is no justice, there are no lawyers; how can there be a middle class there, which is the strength of any state and without which the people are nothing more than a herd led by trained watchdogs?

- July 30, 1893. Yesterday, having finished writing, I decided to re-read the translations of some of Pushkin's poems and confirmed my opinion of him, which I formed after the first reading. This man partly borrowed his colors from the new Western European school of poetry. Not that he accepted the anti-religious views of Lord Byron, the social ideas of our poets, or the philosophy of the German poets, but he took from them the manner of describing things. So I still don't consider him a truly Moscow poet. Pole Mickiewicz seems to me much more Slavic, although he, like Pushkin, was influenced by Western literature.

That

No, you still have to start with a small objection. "Remember Catherine's trip to Kherson" — this is what Custine is talking about, as a proven, well-known fact, about our "Potemkin villages". But the Marquise's fault is not great here, when we ourselves repeat this stamp 200 years later. About which here, extremely briefly:

1. Prince Potemkin really prepared, well, imagine how we usually do for visits of the big bosses.
2. The houses along the road were indeed embellished, plus various arches, garlands, paintings (analogues of current billboards and street banners).
3. The element of theatricality in everything - was, as it happens at such demonstrations, celebrations! After all, think about it... theoretically, even a solemnly half-meter loaf ("bread and salt") brought solemnly can be called: "Potemkin loaf", exaggerated, embellished, because "on Ordinary days they bake in 5 times smaller loaves.
4. But... the very, very original source of this legend, the Saxon diplomat Georg Gelbig (the book pamphlet "Potemkin Tauride"), wrote that Sevastopol was also a sham, where the monarchs and... the new fleet arrived on a raid. But after a couple of years this fleet was at war with the Turkish fleet and in several battles completely defeated it, taking possession of the Black Sea.
5. And most importantly. The favorite and viceroy of Prince Potemkin, one might say: "by definition" had enemies... And Gelbigov's legend was doomed to success.

So here the conversation with de Custine can turn into a peaceful philosophical debate about ... "About embellishment, exaggeration, solemnity - in general."

Another interesting, cleverly abstruse Kustin's thesis: "There are only one or two writers. in every generation ... they are revered for their small number, but it does not allow them to influence society "...

That is: a small number of writers that does not allow influencing society? Don't know what answer.

Another point, in my opinion, illustrates the very essence of the problem of "Interpretation". During the day there was a dispute about Pushkin, and a veche

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rum de Custine conscientiously rereads translations from Pushkin, discovers the "manner of describing things" borrowed from Byron and German philosophers. Do you think it's worth "defending" Pushkin, retorting that Byron himself borrowed his views, as you know, from Jean-Jacques Rousseau? That Custine, having "denigrated" Russia, rushed, "splashing saliva" at "our everything"? No, I think that de Custine compared the translations quite conscientiously, and our understanding of Pushkin's creations will in no way be hindered by their fundamental incomprehensibility for foreign speakers. "Difficulties in Translation". And so it is not only with Pushkin, many of our realities are "translated into foreign languages" with an inevitable error.

Further. The tyranny of Batu, which flashes through him quite often, is, yes, a popular image. Almost a chapter has already been devoted to the history of that visit to Europe by the Tatar-Mongol. And in the main, de Custine, in any case, is not a slanderer. He conscientiously compares: in his France, King Louis Philippe, constitutionally limited, there are elections, there is freedom of elections.

And Tsar Nicholas, like that Batu, is unlimited in his power, his subjects do not have freedom of choice. Or the freedom of choice, in such a philosophically generalized sense. After all, I took de Custine and the era of Tsar Nicholas - don't think, not in order to hide behind a 150-year distance and get away from a similar pair, for example: Brzezinski and Putin! (By the way, according to Brzezinski, I also came up with something, in articles and books.) The Marquis is listed here simply because his book, one might say, is a catalog of archetypes, moreover, it is worthy of literary design. His estimates have been verified and remain relevant to this day...

Restore once again the logical chain of my entire book. The history of the 20th century, and first of all connected with the 1930s, the Munichs, the Pacts, the War, the Yalta system, is under real pressure. But there are "falsifications" and... "falsifications". (With epithets, for example: "fraudulent and conceptual").

Czech factories apologize for hundreds of tanks made for the Czech army and inherited by Hitler, but thousands

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kov, made later for the same Hitler, are counted as German products, only because the signboards on the gates were already in German and the accompanying documents were with German seals. This is, of course, a scam. As well as in Lithuania with its "Versailles sovereignty", peeling into the hands of Hitler. And so on, the whole first part of the book is about this kind of distortion.

But there are, it seems, other interpretations of history that are incorrect in our opinion, connected with an incorrect assessment of our country itself. Today, in a "good faith" case, a Western historian or political scientist reviews all the details of our state-political machine, compares it with the details of the Western counterpart and claims: there is no freedom of choice in Russia!

Now, without retreating to the Decustin and Nikolaev times, one can admit that the details of that political machine, neither the Supreme Soviet of the USSR nor even the current State Duma, are equivalent to the parliaments of the West. And in the party system, the CPSU was not an analogue of European political parties. And the current "United Russia" now looks more like not the British Conservative Party, not the German CDU, but ... yes, we admit it - the same dear CPSU!

But this is not the most "terrible confession". The fact is that our people as a whole, objectively speaking, do not value these very "free elections", in general, "freedom of choice" as much as the Europeans value them!

In your opinion, this is slavery, or, if without insults: Russians do not belong to the "free world".

NY. January 12, 2010

A report by the international human rights organization Freedom House was released: Freedom in the World 2010, according to which today: 89 free states, 58 partially free, 47 not free, including Russia. Evaluation criteria: changes in school curricula, suppression of media freedom, lack of independence of the judiciary, election violations. Freedom House Research Director, Arch Paddington: The worsening situation for freedom in the world is due to the fact that a small group of cereals

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powerful, geostrategically self-sufficient countries, such as Russia, China, Venezuela, Iran, acted as role models and defended small states ruled by authoritarian regimes.

That is, 136 states of the world are freer than Russia. According to Freedom House criteria...

Indeed, the question of "falsifications of history" floats into complex spheres. There was such a slogan "For our and your freedom!" These are the Poles, laughing at our stuffed (with all sorts of ideological rubbish) "raznochinty", inciting them to throw bombs at governors and tsars. The narrow-utilitarian application of that slogan by the authors has long been studied, but there is still reason to think more broadly. Yes, probably, nevertheless, we and they... have different freedoms.

For a millennium and a half, their fine-tuned mechanism has been working to achieve the most important goal: "freedom", "freedom of choice", the main values of the European.

The Russian also loves "freedom of choice". But... in those freedoms, there seems to be one difference: our freedom, in addition to "freedom of choice", also includes freedom from choice! And this is not some kind of paradox invented by me. It is indeed our, Russian, value to have freedom of choice, including having one more freedom: the freedom to choose oneself, or to entrust one's freedom of choice to someone else (tsars, leaders).

After all, Western political freedom requires constant efforts to ensure this very "mechanism for maintaining freedom." The political machine requires constant attention, work, lubrication. Moreover, such work that cannot be entrusted to any hired managers. Here, indeed, the constant work of the whole society is required, for which work, moreover, self-organization is required (still not easier!), constant self-discipline of the whole society. Society's self-withdrawal from current politics is fraught with the loss of their freedom in the West as well. This constant political work in the name of freedom is felt here, in Russia, already as a difficult, unpleasant duty.

Are we exceptional in this choice of ours? I've been thinking about this point for quite some time. This

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our "freedom of choice, with freedom and from choice" - what is it? Found some of our alternative path of political development, which has its own merits, which we need to somehow promote or at least protect? It seems not, in our conversations, in life conflicts, in literary works - nowhere did I notice any halo of pride around this "Freedom from Freedom". Moreover, this feature has never been specifically formulated, leaving a feeling not of an alternative, but rather of some kind of nuance.

An important, albeit passing, explanation seemed to me one of the formulations of Thomas Aquinas. Yes, yes, the one whose works became the theoretical basis for the construction of this Western political machine. And so he, compiling his list of prayers, suddenly formulated this: gratitude to the Holy Spirit for deliverance from the need to have

political opinion.

I can't vouch for the quote exactly, maybe that thought of Thomas Aquinas was connected with some separate, private political debates of that time, but it was this nuance that seemed to me amazingly important:

Deliverance NOT from political opinions (Thomas Aquinas is not an anarchist at all!), BUT deliverance is precisely ... from the need to have political opinions!!

He may have it, but he may not...

And about one more word - the "member" of this formula of Thomas Aquinas, which I really consider among the most important sayings in the history of mankind: ... getting rid of the need to have a political opinion. - Now I highlight the last word of the formula: "opinion". Evaluate this nuance too! After all, having an "opinion", you can act or not. You can somehow express this "opinion", slap a million people for its triumph, or "keep it to yourself". And Thomas Aquinas, understanding the primacy of "opinion," speaks of deliverance—NOT from necessary political actions, but about deliverance even from the root of all actions—from "opinion" in general. He seems to respond to those pulling him by the sleeves, calling him (some to the podium of the parliament, some to a rally about

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test): "I have no opinion at all on these points!" Its only action is shrug.

It turns out that our Thomas also appreciates the Freedom from political necessity, and in a special prayer thanks for the Freedom to entrust his choice to God (or his anointed one?). He preserves it, this Freedom — as a shade, a nuance, as an emergency valve, an emergency exit, as insurance against the absolutism of the political machine.

And the Russian attitude to this phenomenon must be seen through a long-standing mistrust: 1) to politics, 2) to machine (routine, mechanical repetition, to "machinery in general").

Remember, on Rasputin's Mitera, back in happy, unfarewell days, "a whim, a game in which, however, everyone willingly joined" was established: the only car on the island ... they didn't give serious work ... they harnessed horses in the morning .. and the car trudged lonely behind and seemed decrepit and out of place for a cart. Here, too, the point is in the nuance: the protest is not against the car! (mothers are not English Luddites who smashed machine tools), but against the absolutization of the machine.

Absolute monarchs, as we saw in the 20th century, turned out to be easily overthrown, but the absolutism of the political machine is a completely different story... You can't even see those sitting behind its tinted windows! Someone has five newspapers and controlling stakes in TV channels, someone has receipts and "receipts of receipt" signed by "people's tribunes" ... and now the electorate is reaching out, as if from a tube, to vote for who spent more hours on the TV screen.

The monarch needed only our obedience, and the political machine, as a lubricant, as a necessary element, also needed our stupidity!

Approaching a little from the other side, Oscar Wilde framed this dilemma in the style of his paradoxes: "Modern democracy has only one dangerous enemy - a good monarch."

And more about freedom - as absence. In different European languages there is this semantic connotation. Oh I don't return

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debts say: he too freely understands financial obligations. Absence of moral restrictions: "libertines", "free relations"... Free, no payment: "Egee"...

After all, the popular slogan "Man is what he eats!" has already been formulated. And the slogan "Man is what he votes for!" may not have been fixed on pre-election billboards (although, by the way, it was already: "Vote, otherwise you will lose"), but it is implied by the entire political system of the West, which we are taught, and according to which we, according to the above assessment "Freedom House" - laggards, non-

successful. "Freedom from choice"... what I called a spare valve of Thomas Aquinas... - yes, we admit that we also have pain

Most of the units, components of our Russian machine are spare (secondary) in comparison with the "replacement valve of Thomas Aquinas". Here is such a nuance. But, by no means, not a matter of pride.

Constant attention, control, detection of conflicts, formation of political interest groups, checking the reports of politicians, all these things are tiresome things for us. Three parties talk about the same fact in completely different ways - and comparing their references, speeches, reading publications with the results of checks, up to financial ... here, before reaching even half of the list of necessary troubles, the Russian will begin to yawn or absent-mindedly look around .. .

I remember when we learned this in school:

Only he is worthy of life and freedom, Who every day goes to fight for them!

Johann Wolfgang Goethe. Faust.

Moreover, I recall: we had such an approved list of great phrases that were recommended to be taken as "epigraphs" for compositions. (Maybe out of fear that some smart guy will shy away something from Schopenhauer, or even Nietzsche?) And in that list (verified domestic authors,

TT

plus Marx-Engels), this quote from Goethe towered like a proud rock.

Probably I took this sonorous: Only he is worthy of life and freedom, Who every day goes to fight for them! (an epigraph to some essay ... "How I spent the summer"), and together with everyone he memorized ...

And only now... so many years, general secretaries, and already presidents later, now I have a good idea of the real, not lofty, our, Russian attitude to some Goethe dilemma:

Is he the only one worthy of freedom? - Who... well, okay: "to fight" ... But - "every day" ... "every"?!

Or, even more painfully turning his eyes: "What, and so - every single day!"

Yet it must be said. On top of all the insinuations ... bzhhezinsinuations of the last decades about "slave Russia". In terms of "to fight ... for freedom" - it's not only a sin to reproach Russia - it's even a sin to compare with you ... (If, however, this is a real battle, not a NATO bombing of Serbia, but, say, Napoleon or Hitler on the doorstep).

But. Oh, this is our magnificent, self-free, but also ... non-technological Freedom! And in terms of "everyday life", uniformly accurate maintenance of the political mechanism for ensuring freedom of choice - here the Russians will definitely give way to the Europeans.

After such a confession, this is how I see the next interrogation.

— Is this a contradiction between Russians and Europeans in terms of understanding freedom?

- Yes!!! - we will answer.

— Or maybe it is also an "antagonistic contradiction"? (Hegel and all Hegelians, Young Hegelians, including Karl Marx, all communists, all supporters of "dialectics, development and progress" will continue to torment us.)

... AND HERE, instead of an answer, you can boldly send those trying to "dot it all" - send it to all familiar letters.

After all, today, as we already see very well, "historical contradictions" are not "resolved", not

"withdrawn" by

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Hegelian, but simply ... "obscured" by other contradictions.

Just generally forgotten.

For half a century the two armies, the Soviet and the American, stood pointing at each other, stood, shifting from one foot to the other, waiting for the order to finally resolve their "contradiction", which was perceived as the main contradiction of the era, as the dialectical source of the development of the whole world. And then, from somewhere on the side, some of these ... Bin Ladens and Basayevs crawled out, and that most important contradiction evaporated ... It just somehow became "not up to him".

What about the contradiction between Catholicism and Orthodoxy? Nine-hundred and fifty years, from anathemas and counter-anathemas, wars, crusades - to printed and television and radio disputes, disputes. And for all the centuries a strict border between the "canonical territories" has been observed and a firm understanding reigned that the profit of one is the loss of the other, remember the bloody history of "Uniatism"! ... And now, in these "our days", in both "strictly observed canonical territories" these sects crawled like worms, spreading according to the laws of network marketing. And, for example, I, having expressed my attitude to this "contradiction", including in the chapter "950 years NOT together", with great regret, I read articles about the terrible advancement of sectarianism, for example, in Brazil. Stronghold of Catholicism. The giant Christ spreading his arms over Rio de Janeiro, the great Brazilian footballers modestly standing in line to be blessed by the Pope, all this is really so beautiful ... and here are "these".

It was as if two professors were preparing for a historical debate, perfecting counterarguments, presenting the reaction of the audience, rehearsing gestures. And now, having arrived on the appointed historical day, they see a clumsy announcement on the door: "The dispute is canceled due to technical reasons. Mice dressing in the auditorium"

- Excuse me, but what about the audience waiting for us? And by the way, where is she?

Evona, audience! Yes, today, half past seven, according to the second program, the seventeenth series! Begite, dear ones, maybe you will be in time.

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Our contradiction with the West on the understanding of freedom somehow limped on both semantic legs.

Remember. The main criteria, but in fact, baits! — were announced: Economic competition, Level of production, Consumer standards, Achievements.

I vividly remember how on July 4, 1982, US President Ronald Reagan and 45,000 official guests and half a million tourists watched the landing of the first space shuttle at Edwards Air Force Base. The billionth television audience and the very date of this cosmic victory are all adjusted just in time for the main holiday: Independence Day, the birthday of the United States. And barely waiting for the first successful landing of the world's first shuttle, President Reagan announced: "We did it - because we were ... (there was a gorgeous pause, Hollywood movie cowboys, probably, were also taught the Stanislavsky system) ... because we were... FREE!" The hint at the USSR was crystal clear. The whole world (except, of course, the USSR) then broadcast this Reagan phrase, but our perestroika publicists, making their estimates of the level of their audience, remember, often repeated: "Yes, yes. Take note, citizens. Without freedom, there is no sausage!!"

And now a whole host of countries has grown up, without "Western freedoms", but with "Western achievements". Yes, and that tough Reagan "philosophical" attachment of Freedom to the first shuttle that successfully landed... well, how to unscrew it to another shuttle that exploded in the second minute of the flight? Or to the next shuttle that has come down like a fiery comet? "It's because we—what?..". But the embraced gentlemen Reagan and Alzheimer will no longer answer this counter-question. We drove.

And the fact that now the Americans prefer to fly Russian Soyuz to the International Space Station is how to "philosophize"? Again take the foppish Reagan pose and announce: "We are doing this because we are ... FREE:! .. but also cautious ...".

PROGRESS AND PRUSSIA

As you know, the idea of continuous world progress was given to us by Hegel: "Progress is the development of an absolute spirit that knows its freedom! And brilliantly revealing all these

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"laws of dialectics", "transitions of quantity into quality", "negation of negation", having analyzed all the sources of world development for the first time (those same "contradictions"), our Georg did not stumble even on the most important question, the insidious millet, which grew as all the laws and circumstances of development unfolded. On the question: "Where?". If the whole world exists only in development, movement, then it's interesting: "In movement - where?"

"Well, this is the simplest thing! Hegel answered, "historical progress, as I told you, is the development of the absolute spirit, cognizing its own freedom! And that world absolute spirit stubbornly developed its freedom in all three world historical periods, in which I have singled out: Eastern, Antique and German. And he achieved the highest goal of his Progress, namely: "the creation of a constitutional Prussian kingdom."

That's right - check it out. And Brockhouse: "Philosophy of history" in the school of Hegel, turned into a theory of progress. And Soviet philosophers, and indeed all Marxists, unanimously recognized this (Hegelian progress). They agreed, it turns out, with the fact that after the Antiquity period Hegel had only Germanic, that is: Slavs, with other non-Germanic trifles - out of Progress. And that the pinnacle of world progress according to Hegel: the constitutional kingdom of Prussia....

But, you know... I'll give you a comparison. Each time, clicking the button of the electric kettle, we once again recognize - Ohm's law. Whether we remember or not, it doesn't matter. The main thing: it is impossible, rejecting in principle Ohm's law, at the same time to wait for the heating of the electric kettle. But it is exactly the same with Progress/Prussia. Using the developed concept of "progress", one must not forget (and not only for reasons of copyright) that (slightly straightening all Hegelian syllogisms here): "Progress" is what leads to Prussia.

The only thing that Georg could not know for an objective reason (actually death) was: "New Adventures of the World Absolute Spirit". Who, after 1831 (the date of Georg's death), "progressing" further and further... hired himself to guide his development: Otto von Bis

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brand. He annexed two dozen more German kingdoms and principalities, and called himself ... the German Reich (Second). Then the Prussian World Absolute Spirit organized something else in 1914, then learned to speak more and more abruptly and loudly, raising his right hand up, then...

Then the most interesting thing happened from the point of view of our book. And among other things, such territorial transformations took place that Prussia was united with Russia. So

now Russia owns at least half (eastern) of the entire center of the "world absolute spirit" given to us in the sensations of the Kaliningrad region!

And, completing in the same philosophical style – now the grave of another great one – Immanuel Kant for us is no longer: "a thing in itself", but a thing... on the balance sheet of the Government of the Russian Federation!

I checked it myself when I visited Kaliningrad in the summer of 2008: the condition and care are excellent, zero.

It's sad, but as it often happens with us, it is death that makes it possible to more correctly assess some people, their epochs. The recent death of our sufferer, Yegor Gaidar, also slightly advanced the process of public self-awareness. And the most valuable recognition came from the "democratic flank". Here it is, almost verbatim:

"Most of all, those ultra-democrats who surrounded him harmed the understanding of Gaidar's work, who for several years kept repeating to society: "You can't be a little pregnant", "Freedom - you either have it or you don't have it, "Democracy is either complete or not at all!"

Wretchedness, what wretchedness all the same - these are their slogans! Indeed, the leaders of the "Democratic Choice of Russia" party did much harm to Gaidar's understanding, and to our entire understanding of the essence of our crisis. It may seem ridiculous (after the above-mentioned Prussian Hegelian cruise), but the Spirit really develops, knowing its freedom. And our freedom, which I tried as best I could to hint at in this chapter, it really turns out to be such ... free freedom, that is, we ... are too free in our interpretations of freedom.

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"Too much" – in the Western view, but even this, cited from our Democratic Choice Russian publicism of the 1990s: "Freedom is either there or it isn't!" this wretched primitive of them, the all-Russian rumbled cliché, also does not correspond to our real social models.

These are "nuikins" (which is extremely symptomatic for them): "Freedom" was confused with a Schengen visa...

Here is the "Schengen", it really is: either it is, or it is not. Here you are right, why only climb further, to "freedoms", in which you, like ...

Chapter 6 "FROM HARVARD WITH LOVE"

(About disputes and our indisputable peasant roots)

To reach the origins of this difference between ours and the Western "struggle for Freedom" will be a small victory over the "falsification of history", more precisely, over the "incomprehensibility of history". If the reader has already reached the 6th chapter, then, I hope, he somehow agreed with its main idea, or got used to it like a refrain: a set of historical facts is like a set of billiard balls. Polished in countless descriptions, numbered, and only their combinations, illumination, understanding of their position - that's the subject of the struggle, or game ...

Literaturnaya Gazeta wrote in 2009 that "... Igor Shumeiko's books have not only their own style, but even their own genre...". I can speak, perhaps, only about my method.

Many historical discussions (seen, heard, and more often read) left a feeling, if not meaninglessness, then some formlessness. Not only for me - no, when the outcome of these disputes was critically important, for example, in the same era of "late Perestroika", many millions waved their hands: "Come on! This is all propaganda! Dead ends looked (somewhat exaggerating) something like this: an opponent in a dispute (whether about West Berlin, about a socialist camp, about the Yalta system, Afghanistan ...) lays out facts, for example, from Brzezinski, Richard Pipes, reinforces with quotes from Montesquieu, Voltaire...

The respondent opens up: this one you mentioned is a well-known Russophobe, that one is an anti-Soviet... it would be better if I quote on this topic... facts from an article by a correspondent of the Krasnaya Zvezda newspaper for such and such a year.

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And although really, the worse our military commander - Zbigniew Brzezinski ?! - this is still a departure from the laws of the genre. As in a detective story: the "murderer" must be from a predetermined circle, the facts from a well-known set. That is: fruitful in disputes will be the correct or new interpretation of their (or rather, well-known, recognized) facts, and not seeking out their own.

What about new facts? And they should be mined, "raised to the top", bureaucratically speaking – completely different "ministries"! As far as possible from the struggle, from the "commission. ...", from "active opposition to attempts to falsify history", etc. Moreover, this "ministry" of extracting facts should be, again, to put it in a modern way, "equidistant" from the arguing, debating. So as not to turn an archivist into a propagandist, so as not to devalue their work right off the bat... Although these "new facts"... one does not really believe in their abundance and significance. Where, in what Pompeii, shall we dig them up!! "... shedding light on the most important events", "... depicting the role of ... Stalin, Hitler in a new way" ... So, we have already got to the bottom of the shame of the "Book of Veles" and other "Old Slavic Atlantides". (Actually speaking, the only shameful thing here is the circulation of books by the interpreters, the builders of the New History, and the proportion of readers who believe in all this).

Therefore, Sir Winston Churchill reigned in the first, "military" part of the book, Zbigniew Brzezinski was quoted in the second, "Yalta" part, and the odious Marquis de Custine was also in this "generalizing" part...

But the most precious king of citations here will be the already mentioned Harvard professor Richard Pipes with his book *Russia Under the Old Regime*. He, Pipes, among many other things, is also a recognized conscientious adder, a collector of opinions of dozens of historians on a topic of interest to us. Having cited in his book a lot of evidence that the Russian mentality is peasant in origin (which we don't really need to prove), he also noted the paradox that ... the revolution of 1917, carried out in the name of creating an "urban civilization", in dei

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reality strengthened the influence of the countryside on Russian life", Pipes proceeds to analyze the entire Russian-peasant civilization.

"Researchers of the Russian countryside often note a very sharp contrast between its life rhythm in the summer months and in the rest of the year. The short period of field work necessitates the utmost exertion of forces for several months, followed by a long period of idleness. In the middle of the XIX century. in the central provinces of the country, 153 days a year were set aside for holidays, and most of them fell on the period from November to February. But from about April to September, there was no time left for anything other than work. Historians of the positivist age, who were supposed to find a physical explanation for any cultural or psychological phenomenon, saw the reason for the aversion of Russians to systematic, disciplined work in climatic circumstances.

Just as conscientiously, Pipes matches up with the topic of our Klyuchevsky:

"Not a single people in Europe is capable of such a strain of labor for a short time, which a Great Russian can develop; but nowhere in Europe, it seems, can we find such an unaccustomed to even, moderate and measured, constant work, as in the same Great Russia. ("Course of Russian History").

And here it is — an expressive example of the trend outlined before the plot "progress and Prussia"! Literally five pages ago it was said that nowadays "contradictions" and even

Hegelian "antagonistic contradictions" are not resolved, but are simply obscured by other "contradictions", and it becomes simply "not up to them"!

So is the contradiction between the working rhythm of a European and a Russian. How many books and pamphlets have been written about "lazy Russians"! — the politically correct Dieter Gro does not touch this topic much, but we all remember this four-century-long (counting from Herberstein) plot: "lazy Russian"! Now we can admit, following Pipes and our Klyuchevsky: Yes! We ... are unaccustomed to even, moderate and measured, constant work.

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Wonderful. But... after all, so many theories have been built and lined up around this simple difference in the working rhythms of life! And correct colleagues of Hegel, and ordinary fascist agitators, urging Hans to take away the land from the lazy Russian Ivan, "who doesn't really work on it anyway." Admit it, after all, this "Contradiction", "Hans-Ivan Contraposition" was very relevant, "working", driving, giving rise to a bunch of theories and practical plans. Or, in architectural terms - "bearing structure". And what?

The twentieth century has found you, gentlemen, one more worker: the Japanese, the Koreans, the Chinese... And now the Malays, the Indonesians. I gave them screwdrivers, and then the latest technology - and what turned out !! What a habit of even, moderate and measured, constant work - Europeans themselves, in comparison with those, it turned out - three times "lazy Russians"!

Hundreds of millions of jobs that have sailed across the ocean will tell you about it! And all these prefixes, like: \$opu before E with \$\$OP ...

And the point here is not some kind of ridiculous "revenge" of ours, because the Russians, it seems, no matter how they did not consider ... regularity, even moderation - a virtue that should be fought for, and to this day do not consider, But what about that fundamental watershed cherished by you, when you yourself suddenly turned out to be on the wrong, wrong side!!

And about the current "contradictions" - there is about this in one song of our Anna Gerasimova ("Umka"): "He said - let's go! ..".

RUSSIAN "serfdom"

And further, Pipes: "What was the position of the Russian serfs? It is one of those subjects about which it is better not to know at all than to know little. That is what Richard Pipes deserves our great respect for. This is the phrase of a real scientist who "passed through himself" thousands of books, authors who wrote "about serfdom" and discarded hundreds of them,

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although often the loudest, hyped, but "knowing little" ... We listen to Pipes further:

"First of all, it should be emphasized that the serf was not a slave, and the estate was not a plantation. Russian serfdom began to be erroneously identified with slavery at least two hundred years ago. Being engaged in the 1770s. At the University of Leipzig, an impressionable young nobleman from Russia Alexander Radishchev read Reynal's Philosophical and Political History of European Settlements and Commerce in the Indies. Book eleven of this work contains a description of slavery in the Caribbean Sea, which Radishchev connected with what he saw in his homeland. The references to serfdom in his Journey from Petersburg to Moscow (1790) represent one of the first attempts to draw an indirect analogy between serfdom and slavery by emphasizing those features (for example, the lack of marriage rights) that in fact, they belonged to both of them. The anti-serfdom literature of subsequent decades, written by authors educated in the Western spirit, made this analogy a commonplace, and from them it was assimilated by Russian and Western thought (emphasis mine. - I.Sh.).

insightful writers have often rejected this superficial analogy. After reading Radishchev's book, Pushkin wrote a parody entitled "Journey from Moscow to Petersburg" (Pipes cited that Pushkin parody passage further.)

"The Russian serf lived in his own hut, and not in slave barracks. He worked in the fields under the supervision of his father or older brother, and not under the supervision of a hired overseer. Although, legally speaking, a serf had no right to own property, in fact he possessed it throughout the entire period of serfdom - a rare example of when the disrespect for the law prevailing in Russia benefited the poor.

The landowner had power over the serfs primarily due to the fact that he was responsible to the state as a tax agent and recruiter. In this capacity, he disposed of great and uncontrolled power over the fortress.

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stnym, which in the reign of Catherine! really elizko approached the power of the slave owner. He, however, was never the legal owner of the serf, but only owned the land to which the peasant was attached. The trade in serfs was strictly prohibited by law. Some feudal lords were still engaged in such bargaining in circumvention of the law, however, in general, the peasant could be sure that if he so desired, he would live with his family in his own hut until the end of his days ... a serf He accepted his condition with the same fatalism with which he bore the other hardships of peasant life. From the earliest period of colonization, the peasant carried away the conviction that virgin lands belong to no one and that the arable land belongs to the one who cleared and cultivated it. This conviction was further strengthened after 1762, when the nobles were released from compulsory public service. The peasants, by some instinct, felt the connection between the obligatory service of the nobility and their own serfdom. Since that year, the peasants have lived in anticipation of a great "black redistribution".

Pipes carefully collects all the objective assessments of his contemporaries:

"Without any hesitation I say that the condition of the peasantry here is far better than that of this class in Ireland. In Russia there is an abundance of products, they are good and cheap, but in Ireland they are scarce, they are bad and expensive. Here in every village you can find good, comfortable log houses, huge herds are scattered over the vast pastures, and a whole forest of firewood can be purchased for pennies. The Russian peasant can get rich by ordinary diligence and frugality, especially in villages located between capitals ...

And in those parts of Great Britain which are supposed to have been freed from Irish poverty, we have witnessed a wretchedness in comparison with which the conditions of the Russian peasant are a luxury. There are areas of Scotland where people huddle in houses that the Russian peasant considers unsuitable for his cattle ...

— But the same Robert Bremner (Kobem Bremner), one of the authors of these laudatory assessments, continues: ...However, the distance between them is huge, immeasurable, can be expressed

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maybe in two words: the English peasant has rights, but the Russian has none!

- In tsarist Russia, there were far fewer peasant unrest than is commonly thought. Compared to most countries, the Russian village of the imperial era was an oasis of law and order... In fact, most of the so-called peasant "unrest" was not accompanied by violence and was simply defiance. They performed the same function as strikes in modern democratic societies (italics mine. - I.Sh.)

statistical conjurers turned into - "unrest", and then into "peasant riots").

"It is especially important to get rid of the misconceptions associated with the so-called cruelty of landlords towards serfs... them to the past; but his desire to torture others has nothing to do with what actually happened when such things were possible. Serfdom was an economic institution, and not some kind of closed little world created to satisfy sexual appetites... One odious example of Saltychikha, a sadistic landowner immortalized by historians, who in her free time tortured serfs and tortured dozens of courtyards to death, is indispensable. She tells us about as much about Tsarist Russia as Jack the Ripper does about Victorian London. Where some statistics are available, they indicate moderation in the application of disciplinary measures. So, for example, the landowner had the right to hand over disobedient peasants to the authorities for sending them to Siberian exile. Between 1822 and 1833 1283 peasants were subjected to such punishment. An average of 107 people a year for more than 20 million landlord peasants is not such a stunning figure.

This irony of a Harvard professor is at the address of Russophobic propaganda stamps. Here we have a good reason to think: where exactly was the maximum concentration of these stamps (carefully cleaned here by the Harvard]?!)

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Hunger, cold, blood, tsarism... consumption and Siberia—the last two words may already remind you of the author through meter. Yes, yes ... Nekrasov, Dobrolyubov, and others like them ... Our populists are "to the ax-callers." It would also be nice to somehow take and compare the specific concentrations of such "facts" on the pages of Lenin's Iskra and Goebels' Völkische Beobachter...

And then - more Pipes:

"The consciousness of the Russian peasant was, to use the terminology of the old generation of anthropologists like Lévy-Bruhl (lěyy-Bru]), "primitive". The most prominent feature of this type of consciousness is the inability to think abstractly. The peasant thought concretely and in personal terms. For example, it cost him great difficulty to understand what "distance" is, if not to express it in versts, the length of which he could imagine. The same applies to time, which he perceived only in relation to some specific activity. To understand concepts like "state", "society", "nation", "economy", "agriculture", they had to be associated with people known to the peasants, or with the functions they performed.

This feature explains the charm of the peasant in his best moments. He approached people without national, religious or any other prejudice. There are countless testimonies of his genuine kindness towards strangers. The peasants generously gave gifts to those going to Siberian exile, and not because of any sympathy for their cause, but because they looked at them as "unhappy". During the Second World War, the Nazi soldiers who came to Russia as conquerors and sowed death there faced similar manifestations of compassion in captivity. This non-abstract, instinctive human decency was the reason why the radical agitators who tried to raise the peasants to the "class struggle" faced such strong resistance. Even during the revolutions of 1905 and 1917, peasant riots were aimed at specific objects - revenge on this or that landowner, the seizure of a tasty piece of land, cutting down forests. They were not aimed at the "system" as a whole, because the peasants had not the slightest suspicion of its existence (emphasis mine. - I.Sh.).

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But this feature of the peasant consciousness also had its bad side. Among the abstractions inaccessible to peasant understanding was law, which they were inclined to confuse with custom or common sense. They didn't understand the rule of law. Russian customary law, which guided the rural communities, considered the confession of the accused to be the most convincing evidence of his guilt. Created in the 1860s volost courts, designed to deal with civil cases and managed by the peasants themselves, the only evidence in most cases was the confession of the defendant (emphasis mine. - I.Sh.) This will also help to look at the "trials of the 1930s" without the help of the - Volshchina, mystics or conspiracy eye-pieces).

The peasant could not stand formalities and official procedures and was unable to understand the abstract principles of law and state administration, as a result of which he was ill-suited to any political system other than an authoritarian one ...

"He believed that the tsar knew him personally, and if he knocked on the doors of the Winter Palace, he would be warmly received and not only listened to, but also delved into his complaints to the smallest detail. It was precisely because of this patriarchal worldview that the peasant showed such familiarity towards his sovereign, which, categorically, had no place in Western Europe. During his trips around Russia with Catherine the Great, Count de Segur (4th 5edig) noted with surprise how casually ordinary villagers talked with their empress.

I will add to what Pipes said and the well-known fact that only the peasants said to the king - "you." It is impossible even to imagine - the ear hurts, the conversation with the monarch of the peasant, addressing: "You, the tsar...>".

I hope that after re-reading, with my minimal comments, the "Russophobe" Pipes, you have not only taken a break from real modern slander, brzezinsinuations, but also found out something in passing. For example, who was the first to launch the equation "serfdom = slavery" into the public.

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And Pipes' thorough investigation: "Anti-serfdom literature, written by authors nurtured in the Western spirit, made this analogy a commonplace, and from them it was adopted by Russian and Western thought" — will help to understand the nearest to us, literally today's events. with which this book began.

"Reassessment of the role of the USSR in World War II" is a phenomenon in that even in the midst of the Cold War, in the Caribbean and Berlin crises, accompanied by simply frenzied propaganda "artillery preparations" - there were no such attempts!

Natalya Narochinskaya once in our conversation pointed out, as a precedent, to the books of the German historian Ernst Nolte, who wrote about fascist phenomena that arose in the wake of the pogrom of the First World War, the destruction of traditional society in almost all European countries.

My book, in general, traces the further process of smearing historical guilt. When the next step was publications already from our country, about the predominant wine of the USSR

Such an elegant "three-move" looms:

1. German fascism is to blame!
2. No, we are all to blame! There were "fascist phenomena" all over Europe.
3. No, the USSR is to blame - its fascist phenomena were the most fascist.

It was our internal crisis (and, as one of the manifestations, "korotichism" in journalism)... that launched this process, which went all the way to equating the USSR with Hitler's Germany in the 2009 Easter resolution.

Chapter 7 FIRST STOP - GEORGIA

This perhaps somewhat frivolous image comes to mind when one thinks about the processes that have taken place over the past 20 years along the Russian borders in a giant arc from Finland to Georgia. These processes are definitely associated with some kind of feverish construction, and therefore I compared the results obtained with the well-known term of modern office furnishing. The essence of which is: a new plasterboard contour attached, hung on consoles, rails, hiding the intricacies of cables, hoses, or, sometimes, some architectural errors, ugliness. "False", fragile - ahead of the true, capital, closing it. The root "false", in this architectural case, does not carry any condemning negative connotations, it is as neutral as, for example, "plinth". However, it fits well with the crosscutting concept of this entire book. The falsification of history is like a structural element (or one of the elements) that has turned up in the construction of a cluster of new states along the Russian perimeter. "False history" - as material for "false walls".

Trying to poke into these historical false walls, which have been feverishly built since 1991, one involuntarily recalls some of the "architectural" predecessors that were built approximately at the same boundaries: the Cordon Sanitary in 1918-1939, and the Eastern Wall in 1941 — 1944.

Reference: "VOSTOCHNY VAL" (OZTU/ATs.) is a strategic defensive line of German troops on the line of the Narova, Pskov, Vitebsk, Orsha rivers, the Sozh river, the middle course of the Dnieper, the Molochnaya river. "Eastern shaft" began to be built

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back in the winter of 1941-1942, in connection with the failure of Operation Typhoon and the Red Army going on the offensive. On December 8, 1941, Hitler signed Directive No. 39 on the general transition of German troops to the defense - the beginning of construction. Fortifications were erected along the entire bank of the Dnieper. The most serious ones were concentrated in the places where the Soviet troops were most likely to cross: near Kremenchug and Nikopol, in Zaporozhye. In addition to defensive measures, the SS and the Wehrmacht were ordered to completely devastate the territories from which they had to retreat, in order to slow down the advance of the Red Army and complicate its supply. Prisoners of war were also used to build the line. There is information that the construction of the "wall" was offered to General D.M. Karbyshev.

General Otto Knobelsdorff: "The Dnieper was planned as a line of resistance even after the fall of Stalingrad... in the spring of 1943; its large width, low eastern bank and high steep western one, it seemed, should have become an insurmountable barrier for the Russians.

German historian K. Riker: "Having the fertile regions of Western Ukraine, iron ore of Krivoy Rog, manganese and non-ferrous metals of Zaporozhye and Nikopol, Romanian ... Hungarian and Austrian oil, Germany could continue the war for a long time."

My historical hint is simple. OZTU/ACE at the borders roughly coinciding with the current border of the Russian Federation was built by the whole of Europe. By the way, it is precisely the thesis of the succession and responsibility of Europe that I persistently repeat, starting with the essay Adolf Hitler as a Trust Manager of CJSC Europe. In all editions of my book The Second World Reset, this theme is repeatedly and rises evidently.

In general, the OZTU/AC, built by United Europe- |> (Berlinskaya), from steel and concrete, was successfully broken through at one time.

The current "false wall" built of many half-truths, slanders, prejudices and limitrophic inferiority complexes is also not without the participation of the "United Europe", now the "United Europe-!" ("Brusselskaya"), is waiting for his fate.

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And my further story about the historical false walls around Russia developed in constant correlation with all previous construction initiatives that took place at this approximate turn.

Yes, in this area of construction "history" is almost the only pure structural material. Today, Georgia is being built, one might say: "completely from history". There is also an additional semantic loop: the story of David the Builder (the most famous of the Georgian kings) is in the service of the construction of modern Georgia.

But what is the main oddity? For 20 years, since the time of Zviad Gamsakhurdia, they have been arguing: "Was Georgia a part of Russia voluntarily, semi-voluntarily or involuntarily?" And Saakashvili's main accusation in August 2008 was: "They occupied Georgia, just like in the 20 century."

And for some reason, NOBODY asks a simple question: "What, in fact, is Georgia"?

Yes, there was such a kingdom of Georgia, the great era of the kings of David, Tamara. But back in 1490, Darbazi (Council) recorded the disintegration of Georgia into three kingdoms: Kartli, Kakheti, Imereti and the principality of Samtskhe. Later Megrelia and Guria emerged from Imereti. The Russian border then ran a thousand kilometers north of Georgia, much to her misfortune: the Georgians asked for help, but all that Russia could do then was to accept the first Georgian refugees. For centuries Georgians fought off the Turks in the west, the Qizilbash (Persians) in the east, plus internal feudal intrigues were added, and the final fact is simple and irrevocable, like the law of universal gravitation: the kingdom of Georgia disappeared from the map in 1490.

Result... imagine a map of today's Georgia, very approximately divided by vertical lines into 3 parts: East, Center, West. So, the very often mentioned Treaty of St. George was concluded in 1783 between Russia and... Kartl-Kakheti, the eastern third of our conditional division!

Kartli had its own kings... But after painful reflections Pavel | fulfilled the request of the dying Georgy Khl, signed on December 22, 1800 the Manifesto on the annexation of Kartl-Kakheti to Russia.

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27 years later, in 1810. Imeretia (the center of our conditional division) became part of Russia. Later, in order to defend Kartl-Kakheti-Imereti from constant raids, it was necessary to win back from the Turks - their then, TURKISH provinces: Abkhazia, Guria, Adzharia - (East of our conditional division).

Their "Schedule of entry" into Russia: Guria - 1828, Svanetia - 1854, Megrelia - 1857, Abkhazia (Sukhumi district) - 1864. A significant part of the Muslim population had to be evicted to Turkey, which was more painful than any military campaign, twenty battles!

This is how Russia formed its Georgian province...

"...after much thought"? – I said this about the signing of the Manifesto by Pavel in 1800, but I can add: also in the continuation of conversations with my students Nino and Salome, here in Moscow in 2007. Five-year-old Salome fled with her mother from the besieged Sukhumi. A beautiful, talented girl in love with Russian culture. But she loves Georgia even more, and already in the third paragraph of our conversation, she passionately passes: "...Russia has received so much from Georgia!

So many!". And I see: this is not a speech of a huckster, but rather of an incorrigible romantic. After all, it was! Yes it was! — such a beautiful kingdom: Georgia of David the Builder. And Queen Tamara, the daughter-in-law of Grand Duke Andrei Bogolyubsky, the wife of his son Yuri...

But reflections... and all the circumstances of the place and time of Emperor Paul were severe and unromantic. Feel sorry for Orthodox Georgians? - Yes. There were only 60,000 of them left in Kakheti. So, we must take them under our scepter.

And the "Georgian dowry"? - a dozen wars with Turkey and Persia! By the way, Kutuzov miraculously completed one of those Turkish wars weeks before the Napoleonic invasion, and he even happened to lose the other (Crimean) ...

And again to history - hot-modern. Those 1992 refugees from Sukhumi are climbing the icy passes, dreaming: "If only I could get to Gali! In Gali - salvation. Salome and mother have from clothes, except for the one on themselves, one random shirt. Their neighbor's luggage is a bundle of books (a touching trait of a Georgian intellectual) and a shirt

4 Big forgery

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whether he should put it under the rope that cut his hands. We got to Gali, and ... there is also a war! But not with the Abkhaz, but with the Zviadists.

Here the question immediately arises: "Why exactly did the border of Georgia lie in the 1990s: "Zviadist" and "Anti-Zviadist"? Yes, it is known that many Georgian women adored the handsome President Zviad, but in addition, it turned out that there was a very real one - a geographical divide (not only "gender"). Didn't the "weld seam" of the tsarist times come through here, when individual principalities were accepted under the Russian state - separately, at intervals of almost 100 years ...

This included Kartl-Kakhetia:

CONVERSATION OF HERACLES And! TO EKATERINA !! WITH A REQUEST TO ACCEPT HIS COUNTRY UNDER THE PROTECTION OF RUSSIA. 1782 December 21

Empress Ekaterina Alekseevna, Most Gracious Empress, Empress of All Russia, Most Gracious Empress.

Your Majesty's most merciful decrees ordered us to be accepted under your most merciful Majesty's patronage, and the dispatch of troops to reinforce us.

For such monarchs, your graces bring our most humble gratitude, and your Majesty, we most humbly dare to ask that it be most mercifully commanded to send troops to us in a short time, so that by the mercy of your majesty we could be delivered from the infidels ... and order him to be especially in our regions, so that I could act together with them against the Turks.

But even more terrible than the Turks from the west, the threat loomed from the east. Yes, not just hung, but practically washed away, eliminated the Georgian ethnic group. History knows the outcome of one of the campaigns of Shah Abbas | to Kakheti: 100,000 killed, 200,000 driven to Persia. Extermination of the Georgian Nase

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leniya, the settlement of the territory by tribes from present-day Turkmenistan was his goal. And already a very close goal: by the time they entered Russia, 60,000 people remained in Kartli ... - less than "half a trip"! - if you count according to the then accepted scale of measurement of Shah Abbas.

And the main practical "acquisition": the Russians have a new field for exploits. On June 24, 1805, on the Askerani River, the 40,000-strong army of Abbas Mirza, marching on Tbilisi, was stopped by a Russian detachment of only 500 rangers! And on July 28, the Russians, having received reinforcements, defeated Abbas-Mirza at Zagama and liberated the entire territory of Georgia.

And the year was 1805! The very height of the war with Napoleon, in a couple of months - Austerlitz!

In 1809, General Kotlyarevsky with 2,000 soldiers defeated 30,000 Persians at Aslanduz, who were already marching with English advisers and English artillery. For more than a hundred years, Georgians have been admiring those captured cannons exhibited in Tbilisi with cast inscriptions: "From the King (of England) to Shahinshahu." Incidentally, 2009 was the 200th anniversary of that unique, most saving battle for Georgia! It would be good for Saakashvili's "Museum of Russian Occupation" to find those trophies again (English cannons cast for the Shahinshah) and put, let's say, next to the current telegrams of gratitude from Batono Mishiko - the British saviors!

But all of the above is only part of the truth. Dowry, and considerable, Russia nevertheless received. These are the Georgians themselves. Their involvement in the Russian orbit has transformed their character. Previously, their hero was the martyr king Luarsab: sisters in harems, brothers in eunuchs, parents and Luarsab himself were executed. And then, in a new era, the hero - Bagration - the night ended, the Sun. Among his wreaths, Bagration, there are recognitions from both Napoleon and all of Russia. By chance, I am acquainted with the directors of the Kizlyar Cognac Factory (Armenian), and his Moscow colleague, who previously worked in Kizlyar (Ingush). And they put all their delight in the memory of the great fellow countryman, the Kizlyar citizen!

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with cognac brands will be appreciated): "For every Napoleon there is a Bagration!.

Georgians were not timidly waiting for their liberation, hundreds of generals (Orbeliani...) thousands of warrior heroes. Well, and that series of names, where Balanchine, Danelia, Ioseliani: it will be completely pathos to last ... You can, as an experiment, single out: "20 most famous Georgians", or: "100 most famous Georgians ...", or: "1000 most famous Georgians...". And look, for how many Georgians from these rating lists Russia has become a "realization platform"...

"FOR THE SAVING OF THE DRONKING (IN OWN BLOOD)"

Russia objectively deserved such a medal. Each of the living Georgians should have visualized this: Shah Abbas is going to sweep away the last handful, coming with the Turkmen tribes (ready-made "planting material" for cleared areas) and with English artillery. And they block his way...

But in the difficult era of their savior, Russia, some, alas, showed agility, which today is somehow shameful to advertise. In any case, today President Saakashvili will not tell you anything about General Mazniashvili, who in 1918 occupied Sukhumi, Gagra, Adler, Sochi! At the Paris Peace Conference in 1919, Georgia motivated claims to Sochi-Tuapse in the following way: "The annexation of the territory to Georgia ... which belonged to Georgia (under Queen Tamara) cannot raise objections. After the forced eviction from here in the nineteenth century. local Caucasian tribes, this region no longer has a definite ethnographic character". Remarkable here is not so much the impudence itself (to move the border to Tuapse!), but simply the childish naivety of people who first came to an international conference. There, of course, they will always politely listen to any, even the most colorfully dressed delegates, even with rings in their noses. But... they will smile, exchanging glances behind the "savage"... An appeal to the ancient kingdoms and heroes? Well, imagine: Macedonia within the borders of Tsar Alexander? ...

That savage delegate in Paris-1919 should have looked into history: just... in the time of David/Tamara, the Kingdom of Denmark owned all of England...

And he exposes the boundaries of that era - as an argument! (...)

Here one sees a certain skald, kobzar, akyn, who danced with a tambourine at a meeting of "real" politicians, sang some "Kalevala", "Mahabharata" and asked "if possible, to take it into account when drawing borders".

But... (thin cobweb, signal from the real world): even in that Parisian Georgian statement it is said about... the eviction of the Caucasian tribes in the 11th century! That is, Abkhazia, Guria, Mingrelia, Imeretia are equally difficult acquisitions of Russia, half a century after the Treaty of St. George, like... Finland. Yes, there were conquests in that era: Russian, Prussian, French... There were no Georgian conquests in the XI--XIX centuries, however, and what about that handful of the last Kartlians, drowning, raised on the eve of death on board battleship "Russian Empire", claim the laurels (and booty!) of all subsequent campaigns of that battleship:..

I once happened to speak with Zurab Konstantinovich Tsereteli himself, making an essay about him in the encyclopedia "People of Our Millennium". Recently, he spoke very wisely on these sad occasions as well.

But there are still "questions"... So my student Salome exclaims: Oh, Russia needs Georgia without Georgians!

— Anya, does it come out historically that it is exactly the opposite? I answered her then, perhaps hastily. And after some reflection, I imagine that it would be much more important to hear opinion...

Dear Zurab Konstantinovich! With all your authority, as the UNESCO Goodwill Ambassador, as the Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Ambassador of the Russian Federation, answer the questions, voice, if possible, to the whole world:

1. Russia, which for two centuries had at its disposal a gigantic reserve of the people, populating Siberia, Kazakhstan, Kuban (already close) ... - did these flows go to populate, for example, Kartli, which was left almost empty (60,000 people .)?

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2. And those 1,500,000 Georgians (the population of Georgia in the Russian Empire), and then 5,000,000 (in the USSR), these, actually plucked from non-existence - is it correct to call "victims of the occupation"? Maybe then all living things are, in some way, "occupied by Life"?

Yes, Russia is guilty of this "occupation".

The Georgian nation was saved by Russia. And about the state of Georgia, which once collapsed in 1490, the following parable is appropriate:

A certain Irakli, running away from the bandits Osman and Abbas, pulls Ivan by the trouser leg of Ivan standing by the road: "Save me! And at the same time, clean up here ... from my foreign car there were left: a steering wheel, a dashboard and a cover from the rear seat!.

After 27 years, a certain Grigol, fleeing from the same bandits, hands Ivan a frame with a carburetor: "They will take it away anyway, damned ones, and they will beat me!"...

And two centuries later, a certain Mishiko calls the great-grandson of that Ivan: "Uh... the nephew of the great-grandson of Heraclius! Where is my Mars, new, on the move, full tank, well, tanned, of course"

REAL IMPERIAL PEOPLE

But the most characterizing of the Georgian nation will be another case, in contrast to the above hypothetical one - absolutely reliable.

One Georgian prince completely twirled, got entangled in various Tiflis intrigues, murders, attempts, and then the tsar appointed him governor-general in Siberia. His reign is absolutely incomparable in terms of results, he establishes crafts, eradicates bribery, himself setting an example of noble service. In short, for a decade and a half, they literally pray for him, and, according to a well-known expression, "children are forced to pray for his health."

And then he returns to Tiflis and ... the same intrigues, chains of blood places, our hero kills someone, and then they kill him too. All.

In general, it is possible to find the name of this Georgian general, but this will add little to this archetypal plot. It looks like the Georgians are really imperial

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people. I think it is clear from the context of my entire book that "imperial" is by no means a reproach. One can also call "imperiality" a virtue, but it would be more accurate to call it a mark of a difficult fate. Russians, Spaniards will confirm this. Georgians are cramped in Georgia. Their creative potential is better revealed in large spaces. For some of the sculptural designs of Tsereteli, present-day Georgia simply does not have enough space.

Of course, I will find the name of that governor-general, but Orbeliani, Tsitsianov, and Bagration will say the same thing. (Bagration's parents, by the way, fled to Kizlyar precisely from the threat of what later happened to the Siberian hero). Well, if you need some more evidence, then one simple six-letter surname of the creator of the most grandiose of empires, you can safely say: "close the topic."

CHAPTER 8 IT'S TIME TO GET THE WATCH, McCain!

(From Hanoi to Tbilisi)

Further, the features of the American project will inevitably appear on this Georgian section of the historical false wall. To reveal the role of American influence in the current turn of Georgian politics means indirectly justifying even the very nature of man. If the anti-Russian line were an independent choice of Georgia, even the very concepts of "gratitude", "justice" would have to be deleted from the human lexicon...

When before the New Great Friend, before the United States, which has merit in saving the Georgian nation, there is nothing more than New Zealand, President Saakashvili flatteringly plays with the identity of the names: Georgia (Georgia in English), and Georgia (US state), like this looks? Can't you feel the lackey's delight, and only - ah! — a small flaw: a little bit is missing to a complete idyll!... The homeland of Queen Tamara turned out, unfortunately, to be the namesake of a small, unrecognized state, not the homeland of the Big Bushes! Here are 6 more years of power, struggle against the "Main occupier", renaming. ... and would be on the banks of the Kura: "Tehasia"!

But further study of the Russian-American-Georgian political windrose will require the involvement of another character, rendered in the title of this chapter. The most important political point, the August 2008 conflict, turned out to be tightly integrated into the American election campaign. More specifically, the campaign of the US Republican Party. The incumbent Republican President Bush, having had enough of wars and conflicts, by that time had reached such a unique position that a necessary (but not sufficient) condition for the

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new Republican candidate McCain's footsteps were his distancing himself from Bush's policies. Let's skip the internal political points of the controversy between McCain and Obama, and in the sphere of foreign policy, the Republican PR specialists have developed the following move. Two dead-ended wars (Iraq and Afghan) may remain on the balance sheet of the already odious Bush, but the new Republican McCain should be associated with another, fast, lightning-fast, and most importantly, very successful war, with "saving the democratic of Georgia. Moreover, it was up to the current (inevitable tautology) US President Bush to act, to give orders to the troops. But on TV screens all over the world to meet with Saakashvili, to make statements, to threaten Russia - there will be candidate McCain.

After all, a popular, successful president can pass on some of his influence by appearing in the frame with a candidate from his party, patting him on the shoulder, and so on. But a president like Bush could only "give" McCain (and what else could he do?) another war. But successful.

As already described in hundreds of articles and books, the entire American-Georgian timetable for the South Ossetian war was laid from: August 8, the opening of the Beijing Olympics, to September 4, the closing day of the Republican Congress.

And it is very characteristic that after the Georgian blitz in August, it was the Republicans who privatized the hurricane Gustav that had turned up. And the usual federal assistance during the usual (in those parts and at that time of the year) hurricane - went already against the background of the TV picture of the rescuer and savior McCain.

It is the Pyo-functions, which, as a result, are outweighed by the third-rate (as it turned out) Mexican hurricane Gustav ("McCain in the face of the storm", "McCain and the refugees", "...McCain distributes packages") ... indicate that initially - but in the RK-campaign another "hurricane" was planned - "Mishiko", (which, as it turned out, calmed down even faster). After all, the scenes of the military phase, and not chewing at the tables of press conferences, would really work for the gallant Republican candidate. The same McCain and Mishiko - BUT ... behind them are purged ("democratized")

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Tskhinvali and Sukhumi. On the Batumi (and in the successful version, Sukhumi) raid - the same American fleet, but not with those commemorative boxes of powdered milk on destroyers, but with paratroopers, instructors, and military assistance. And waves of refugees are in Sochi and Vladikavkaz. But due to the fact that the formula described by M.Yu. Lermontov ("The battle did not last long, they fled...") and there was simply no one to help in the military plan - then that very dry milk surfaced on the destroyers.

When on September 9, in front of the arriving Sarkozy (at that moment presiding in the European Union), Saakashvili muttered "... they occupied us, as in the 11th century..." - here, of course, just right after Communism Peak - renamed - one of the "hills of Georgia" in the Peak of Cynicism... : Georgia - USA. In the collections of INOSMI you will find quite a few articles stating that it was Saakashvili's failure that cost McCain the presidency.

But even today, this romance continues and thus allows us to discern the essence of the triangles of relationships at many points of the "Val" being pushed towards Russia by the Americans. And - "McCain" is a very convenient case here, a kind of "tagged atom".

John McCain is considered to be Georgia's main lobbyist in the US today. During the war in South Ossetia, he condemned Russia's actions and uttered the famous phrase "today we are all Georgians."

On the one hand, I hope that the Georgians do not buy into such cheap plagiarism - as is well known, 40 and 60 years before McCain, many have already uttered this phrase "today we are all ..." applied

to other nations, regions, social groups - and here Johnny just stuck his head in and took a picture in an old beach stencil. The Russian emperor, sending a saving army against Shah Abbas, did not at all utter this banality.

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But it is interesting to find out what, after all, revealed to the world this... John Makkenishvili - love for Georgia or hatred for Russia?!

Suddenly, all the same, Love, which arose, albeit "situationally" ... his presidential election campaign, August 2008, was the most important information occasion. Or is it?..

And then unexpected help, the answer comes from the other side...

Help 1. John Sidney McCain!! (jobp sapeu MSat 1!) was born on August 29, 1936 at the American naval base in the Panama Canal zone. In 1958 he graduated from the Naval Academy and entered the service in naval aviation. In 1967, during the Vietnam War, McCain's plane was shot down over Hanoi, and he spent five and a half years in captivity. Has a number of military awards.

He is known as the leading American "hawk": during the conflict in Kosovo he criticized the Bill Clinton administration for insufficiently decisive actions, under Bush he advocated a war in Iraq to a victorious end and an increase in the US military contingent in this country.

This indexing: "McCain !!!>" indicates that he comes from a long-standing military dynasty. As well as the place of birth - a naval base on the Panama Canal. We will not delve into the super-dirty story of taking away from Colombia its Panama province, and into the civil war unleashed by the States in order to obtain the Panama concession, we will not go deep here, noting only: "The soil, however!"

By the way, Americans, as noted long ago, are very fond of statistics and fixing various records and achievements. And if you think about it, it turns out that with one achievement, McCain entered, forever, into the history of America. Washington is the first president, Nixon is the first impeached president... And McCain is forever: the first candidate in US history to lose an election to a black candidate. And Saakashvili, who partly helped him in this, also, it turns out, entered the history of his beloved state ...

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Reference 2. On January 10, 2010, at a ceremony in Batumi, Mikheil Saakashvili conferred the title of "National Hero" on former US presidential candidate John McCain and presented him with a gun. He said that during the Vietnam War a Russian general had taken this pistol from a captured American pilot. In August 2008, this general "sold a gun to a Georgian businessman," and now Saakashvili is "closing the circle" by returning it to McCain.

Indeed, what a visible and weighty reminder to McCain: "Remember who held you captive, tortured you, and even took your things!"

Thus emerges the second geographic point in the title of this chapter. Vietnam. And the Georgians, who opened their arms to brother Makkenishvili, will only have to sigh. No, this song is not about love. Not about love for Georgia, anyway.

In my slightly alternative history of the Cold War, I titled one chapter: "Geopolitical Darts" (Darts of local conflicts in two hemispheres).

There I examined some regularities in a series of local conflicts of the 1940s-1990s. Narrowing circles over the Vietnam we are interested in, which influenced John McCain so much,

it is necessary to give an idea of the iron American logic of the perception of those conflicts and bring to the arena one more character, a colleague and ally of McCain.

Texas Congressman Charles Wilson: "We lost 58,000 in Vietnam. The Russians in Afghanistan lost 25,000. They owe us another 33,000 dead."

The slogan in the USA was launched like this: "Let the Russians have their own Vietnam!"

True, the same Charles Wilson also shed tears, "about the suffering of Afghan children who wounded his heart", knocking out money in Congress for Stingers to shoot down Soviet helicopters. Soviet pilots should be held captive like our McCain!

So all the same: compassion (for the Afghans) or iron arithmetic of losses?

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However, as you know, Charles Wilson underwent a heart transplant, so here you can leave the mildest, most conciliatory option:

- In one of the congressman's hearts there was a calculation of those Vietnamese losses: "They owe us another 33,000 dead."

But in another congressman's heart - compassion for the Afghans.

The truth is, according to Charles Wilson's arithmetic, according to all the rules of arithmetic proportions, for the successful "collection" of the remainder of this debt (33,000 killed), the Afghan war had to last another 17 years - as well as 17 years for this must continue and ... the suffering of the Afghan children who wounded his (second) heart ...

But my most important amendment lies elsewhere. Vietnam and Afghanistan...

The future congressman Wilson did not study well: he was second from the end according to the results of exams in history. (And to be honest, I don't know about McCain.) And it's almost excusable for him not to know that the Vietnamese knot dragged on even in his preschool years. And the USSR had nothing to do with this. Yes, the USSR then bombarded North Vietnam with mountains of weapons! Yes, the future Republican challenger McCain was shot down by a Soviet missile.

But ... the USSR did not provoke the United States to get into Vietnam.

This is the main difference between Vietnam and Afghanistan brought into a single balance! For luring the USSR to Afghanistan was the most successful American special operation. Zbigniew Brzezinski brags about it to this day, surprising European TV people with the level of American cynicism.

As you know, on December 24, 1979, Soviet troops entered Afghanistan. But as early as July 3, 1979, as Brzezinski himself testifies, he sent a memorandum to the president in which he expressed the opinion that "assistance to the opponents of the Afghan regime (Karmal-Amin) would induce the Soviet Union to military intervention." And President Carter signed the first directive to provide covert assistance to opponents of the regime in Kabul. And recent

before

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The documented revelation was that earlier, according to the American version, their assistance to the Mujahideen began strictly after December 24, 1979 ("...protection of Afghan children who tore Wilson's second heart"). And now Robert Gates and a few other officials admitted, and Brzezinski, and at all - boasted! - that assistance began as early as July 3, 1979. and precisely with the aim of provoking the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

Here is Brzezinski in an interview with the French newspaper *Mouvement* (January 18-25, 1998 and a little earlier in an interview with the SMM television network on June 13, 1997).

— *Nouvel Observateur*: Do you regret that you promoted Islamic fundamentalism, that you supplied weapons and advised future terrorists?

— 3. Brzezinski (as the French interviewers notice, he is surprised):

This covert operation was a great idea. Her goal was to lure the Russians into an Afghan trap, and you want me to regret it?

What is more important in terms of the history of the world? Taliban or the fall of the Soviet empire? - (And there are 5 more pages of such trills of a happy triumphant ...)

Then the United States launched a whole campaign of sanctions and actions that "made the USSR pay a big price" for the adventure they inspired. Brzezinski personally visited Pakistan, coordinated joint efforts with this Muslim country and drew "Saudi, Egyptians, British, Chinese" into the anti-Soviet axis (...)

In general, we admit, it was played brilliantly (though the political insanity of Brezhnevism helped). But you must admit, there is a colossal, qualitative difference with Vietnam here.

The Vietnam conflict is, in fact, a 100% French colonial war that split the country into the North and the South at the very beginning of the 1950s.

This is too loud, sounded to the whole world the defeat of the French at Dien Bien Phu (May 7, 1954) prompted the United States first to help the allies, and then gradually take the vacant French place. Get into a hundred

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rye colonial French squabbles, dragging on since 1858 (the year the French got involved) - this was a purely American decision. Re-read the story of President Eisenhower by Robert Ivanov - there is an impressive picture of how an experienced and wise commander of World War II prevented the United States from creeping into the Vietnamese-French Hundred Years War by all means. And what came of it.

Robert Ivanov: Refraining from intervention in Indochina was not an easy task for Eisenhower. There was a lot of pressure on him inside the country with a demand to strike at Vietnam at least from the air. The French allies of the US in NATO, foreseeing the catastrophe in Dien Bien Phu, where the Vietnamese encircled the French troops, incessantly appealed to NATO solidarity, insisted on direct US military intervention in the Vietnam War. Eisenhower ... doubted that the air strikes on Dien Bien Phu would be effective, and feared that they could only become a prelude to the obligation to use American ground forces in Vietnam ... However, he nevertheless sent Vietnam American bombers and 200 military specialists. S. Ambrose stated: "And yet, despite the reduction in the number of troops sent to Vietnam and the establishment of an exact date for their return, Eisenhower turned out to be the one who sent the first contingent of American soldiers to Vietnam." It was this precedent that was used by Eisenhower's successors in the White House to further engage in one of the dirtiest and bloodiest wars."

Well, try to tie the Russians of 1858 (2 years after the end of the Crimean War) to the fact that the French climbed into Vietnam? From Congressman Wilson (second from last in history exams)—what demand can there be?! He is strong only in arithmetic: 58,000, 25,000, the Russians owe us another 33,000 for Vietnam...

However, 3 pages have already been passed without a single mention of Georgia. Only Vietnam, Afghanistan, Wilson, McCain, Brzezinski, 58,000 killed, 25,000 killed...

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But in fact, these are pages that I would ask everyone who is interested in the fate of Georgia to re-read. The surgical immediacy of August 2008 thwarted the US plan. (Remember, a couple of pages above, Wilson: "Let the Russians have their own Vietnam!")

Just imagine that, by inciting Saakashvili, they would also have succeeded in dragging out the conflict, instilling, for example, Vietnamese and Pashtun stubbornness in the Georgians, bombarding them with weapons (partially accomplished). So they would finally get those "... 33,000 killed, which the Russians owe us." And Wilson would have mourned in parallel ... the suffering of Georgian children who wounded his (probably third) heart ...

After all, to get 33,000 dead - for this you need a lasting conflict!

And to throw a country of three thousand years of culture with a small weight on the balance sheet of a two hundred year cowboy regime - what's that?

THE FINAL

The main thing that those cowboys succeeded in was in selective influence on the intelligentsia of the ancient nations. And yet - in a simplified, Hollywood perception of history. It is on this field, familiar to all, that I will conclude my "McCain chapter". His image, in general, is easily understandable, and even - let's admit - integral. Born in a military family, on a military base. Bombed Vietnam. If not for Soviet anti-aircraft missiles and instructors, how many years of successful and unpunished bombing runs, how many tons of napalm he would have poured on the Vietnamese! How many titles, awards would shine for McCain the Third ... He was in captivity for almost six years. And next to the Vietnamese interrogating officers, of course, there were also Soviet ones. Personal belongings were confiscated — (thank you, Saakashvili even returned the pistol)...

In general, everything that he thinks, that he, McCain, can even think about Russia is such a clear picture that it's a pity to waste a couple of lines... (I think everyone imagined it). I will repeat once more, I will fix the very root of his Russophobia: violated impunity. After all, how it was wonderful: he

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bombs, pours napalm - the Vietnamese in impotent rage aim at him with their bows. And all this cowboy idyll is lubricated by anti-aircraft systems "Maae t 1558"! We understand you, Mr. McCain!

And with the aforementioned cinematic perception of history, it just so happens that in the corresponding historical niche (cluster) there reigns not the most ideologically desirable (correct) film, but the most talented one. And the fact that the Holocaust is perceived according to Spielberg's Schindler's List is completely natural. Well, who is now ... the most famous film Vietnamese prisoner?

Clue. The most powerful presence in the mass consciousness... it is also so elegant, so delicately presented that everyone remembers it, even without appearing "personally" on the screen. (Like the bandit Javdet, in our "White Sun of the Desert"). And yet they talk about him all the time, remember...

Yes, yes, of course, this is the father of the boxer Butch (Bruce Willis), from Quentin Tarantino's Pulp Fiction. A comrade-in-arms who survived in captivity tells little Butch what a hero his father was. And how heroic were those watches that survived three wars. And how (and where!) Father Bucha heroically hid them for all six years of Vietnamese captivity.

And this relic (watch) then drives the whole plot of the film (...)

Of course, Tarantino narrates in his signature, parodic style, but try to remember at least one more Vietnamese film prisoner, and then do a little research, a survey: which of them is more famous? So my erection of McCain to the Hollywood archetype, "Butch's father" is quite justified.

By the way, the theme of the past time, clocks, "let's compare our watches", "keep up with the times"... is very popular in political views.

So... see the title of this chapter.

Chapter 9

[EVEM\$KACM AND THE GREAT (ENERGY) CARTA

This one is put here in order to convince even "practical people" who are quickly losing interest in abstract "historical squabbles" to convince them with a simple, tried and tested example: from the falsification of history there is a short way to real economic "cheating", as in tavern, where they considered the client "ripened".

A risky chapter... It seems that in my title I am hinting at a certain one-order policy of lefenzgait t En (German - Living space in the East) and this already almost notorious Energy Charter. And with this, as if once again, I compare the authors - that is, the Fuhrer and the current European Union. The difficulty is that some stereotypes have become so ingrained in the minds that many European politicians, and even our supporters of "open societies", perhaps quite sincerely consider Russia's refusal to ratify the Energy Charter as unacceptable selfishness, an attempt to pressure...

The head of the European Union (President of the European Commission) Jose Manuel Barroso: "We will not let energy resources split Europe today, as communism split it before."

Yury Vdovin, liberal, environmentalist, specialist in fair distribution of resources: "... ratification of the Energy Charter Treaty (ECT) has been repeatedly postponed. Enough formal reasons and reasons have been put forward, but the main thing, apparently, is that for Russia, unfortunately, energy resources are turning into the only means of maintaining itself in the form of an influential international force capable of influencing foreign consumers of energy resources due to their dependence on our oil supplies

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and gas. The ratification of the ECT introduces this document into the legal framework of the Russian Federation and in many respects equalizes the partners under the agreement and weakens the possibility of energy blackmail (emphasis mine. - I.Sh.) ... Other ways to improve prosperity in the country's economy and increase its authority in the world, the current government does not want to know, because this requires real, not imitation reforms in the economy, which, in turn, requires real democratization of the country, and not a surrogate in the form of an idiotic sovereign democracy."

Indeed, how can Russia be a good energy partner, without drifting into energy monopolists, energy blackmailers? After all, the European Union needs to sell oil and gas, where certain values and phobias have developed, whether we like it or not. Simply calling them stereotypes, preconceived clichés will not help matters...

Here we need an example that is really unexpected, dramatically expanding the horizons of thought. Back in 2005-2006, I had a chance to publish materials about the most, perhaps "holy business" for Europe — Alternative Energy. About a powerful triumvirate, Hermann Scheer, Klaus Thyssen and our Zhores Alferov, who advanced solar energy more than others. About Scheer's general idea - the creation of an analogue of the IAEA - the "International Renewable Energy Agency". Today Hermann Scheer, creator of I1BEMA (Latin abbreviation

"International Renewable Energy Agency") - receives well-deserved congratulations. The agency is working, thousands and thousands of solar panels are working ...

But here's what number of the times of my work on alternative energy articles I remember most of all. It is verifiable, and generally obvious. The same solar power plant in Russia, on average, will produce 2 times less energy than in Germany.

This is the most objective indicator, the specific energy of the sun per square meter, there and there.

And more information — also at the level of literally the textbook "Natural Studies", the fifth, it seems, grade. Wet energy

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moats, also born from the uneven heating of the atmosphere by the sun, decrease from West to East. Therefore, in Europe, especially in coastal Europe, it is possible to install wind farms. But to the cities of Siberia (Kyzyl, Irkutsk, Krasnoyarsk...) - the prevailing Atlantic winds reach so weakened that their main problem is smog. Even the smallest air pollution accumulates in caps over cities during many weeks of windlessness.

The result of this – I admit – a strange digression into "Natural Studies": if you calculate more accurately (and it will be necessary to do it!), it will turn out that Russia, in comparison with Europe, is greatly deprived of solar and wind energy. Probably two or three orders of magnitude. (There is also such a concept: extractable energy.)

But what is our oil and gas? — The same solar energy, only condensed and saved for millions of years! This is the devastatingly simple conclusion that European thought has not yet reached. Here is a wonderful new field for the application of Hugo Grotius's "Natural Law"! — Nothing prevents me from reducing the entire energy conflict to the following simple analogy. Mr. X has a carton of condensed milk, and Mr. Y has a tank of whole milk. U says: milk is such an important, special, vital product that there should be no place for blackmail, monopoly in its possession, and therefore: let's provide "equal access" to your box of condensed milk!

AgnKh, objects: "My condensed milk!" — receiving for this accusations of "condensed egoism", "condensed monopoly", "condensed blackmail". And so the term "condensed milk" is imposed in the teeth of all the media, that everyone simply forgets (and Mr. X, unfortunately, too) that "condensed milk" is still Milk. Which Mr. Wu has a tank full of.

The only trick is that the Energy Charter, in its 18th paragraph, seems to recognize "national sovereignty over natural resources." They only demand the right to buy, roughly speaking, pipes. But even thrice-sovereign underground resources will be useless if the exit from this "underground storeroom" ends up in the wrong hands.

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After all, Jupiter also has methane! And all its difference from the methane burning in your burner is the presence of, yes, a Gazprom pipe...

Sovereignty may well remain a trinket for the natives, remember: in the same decade of the Great Arm Twisting, not only the ECT, but also the PSAs (Production Sharing Agreements) were imposed on us. Sad memory "Project Sakhalin". In the era of colonialism, another memorable name corresponded to this - "Concessions": the land is yours, we can stick flagpoles with your state flags every three meters, but your legislation is suspended here, get your share in kind and even through our fence and don't peek. Africa, Latin America can remember a lot about the "epoch of the PSA".

Gazprom's pipe is a carrier of hydrocarbons, the former solar energy. But solar and wind power plants are also, in fact, carriers of solar energy.

And if you have established a rule that every second windmill, every second battery will give its electricity to Russia, then we can talk about your access to the Gazprom pipeline. In similar volumes, in terms of the same kilocalories of solar energy.

Well, Iraq, which previously had an oil-for-food program, now has an oil-for-democracy program.

But we are being offered: "Gas in exchange for justice"! So is it fair to remind you of other forms of the same energy?! By the way, Norway (also, by the way, the owner of large stocks of condensed milk) does not ratify this... Magna Carta of Energy Magna. But there are excuses here.

Once again - Yuri Vdovin, liberal, ecologist, specialist in a fair distribution of energy:

"This is where Russia appeals to Norway - it also does not ratify the treaty. However, there is a lot of indecent cunning here. Norway does not indeed ratify the treaties. But Norway is a democratic constitutional state. With a long tradition. And the motivation for her attitude to the ratification of the Treaty is absolutely convincing, not threatening.

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zhayuschaya neither democracy, nor human rights, nor market relations either in Norway itself or in the countries of the European Union. Democratically changing Norwegian governments have chosen not to ratify this document. In the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, a correspondent of the newspaper AKepto (November 22, 2006) was told that the Charter opens up opportunities for private firms to conclude cooperation agreements that may contradict the Norwegian constitution. In other words, oil companies can use, guided by the treaty and the Charter, international arbitration instead of the Norwegian court. This is what may be contrary to the Norwegian constitution. But at the same time, it should be remembered that, unlike Russia, Norway is part of the EU internal market, is an equal and equally liable member of its single economic space, and, in addition, as a member of the WTO, Norway does not automatically contradict its trade obligations, but fully complies in its activities with the ideas of the Treaty to the European Energy Charter. Therefore, formally, foreign investors are protected from possible discrimination by the Norwegian oil and gas industry.

The situation with Russia is completely different. The EU is concerned that Russia is increasingly using its energy resources for political purposes, which is contrary to the main idea of the Charter. In addition, the EU countries are also concerned that the extraction of energy resources in Russia is not the most environmentally sound (*italics mine - I.Sh.*). And climate change in the world is increasingly worrying the EU community. Justified or not justified is the second question. In any case, this is precisely why the EU wants Russia to open its energy markets to foreign companies' investments and promote the introduction of their modern and environmentally more acceptable technologies (*emphasis mine. - I.Sh.*) and at the same time guarantee would give them legal protection.

All this was especially noticeable during the meeting between the EU and Russia in Lahti, according to the notes made by the representative of the Spanish Foreign Ministry. These records ended up in wastebaskets and thus became the property of the press. So

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According to these notes, German Chancellor Angela Merkel pointed out that when Putin is reminded of the ratification of the treaty, he "turns the arrows" on Norway.

It is precisely the fact that we have not signed the Treaty that can explain the "wars" on Sakhalin against TNK BP and around Kovykta. Of course, maybe the agreement with BP required correction, but the main thing is still not in this, but in the potential loss of the possibility of political pressure on consumers and business partners.

Monopoly is the essence and driving motive of the growing resuscitation of the idea of returning the status of a superpower for the current government in Russia, which lives in the traditional Soviet categories of confrontation with the democratic world. It is so sweet to remember how the world trembled in fear of the unpredictable Soviet nuclear-missile superpower!"

Listened to the "expert on ecology and justice"? I have highlighted in italics another important point of the claims. Ecology, indeed, is closely related to energy. And to retreat, following the essence of the claims expressed (not only by the expert Vdovin!) claims - now we will have to go far, right up to the famous "Kyoto Protocol". But it is here, in the special section of this book: I can give the floor to a scientist, indeed with a worldwide reputation - Academician Georgy Golitsyn.

I was fortunate enough to talk with him many times, publish about a dozen articles about him, dedicate a chapter to him in my book *The Golitsyns and All Russia*. By the way, he is the great-grandson of Prince Vladimir Mikhailovich Golitsyn, whose "Expertise" of the fate of the USSR is given in the chapter "An equation with an unknown number of unknowns."

"EXPERTS AND MYSTERIES"

The leading geophysicist of the world, director of the Institute of Atmospheric Physics of the Russian Academy of Sciences, academician, long-term member of the Presidium of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Georgy Sergeevich Golitsyn is the main scientific authority in Russia on topics of both new and old threats to human

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woo. He was one of the 12 UN experts, and the famous resolution on the danger of "nuclear winter" was adopted thanks, among other things, to his research. On April 25, 2005, the European Union of Geosciences awarded him its highest award, the Alfred Wegener Medal. Today, the works of Georgiy Sergeevich have become especially important (global warming, the Kyoto Protocol, quotas for gas emissions, billions of dollars, etc. ...). In 2007, when President Putin presented him with an order in the Kremlin, he replied: "I serve Russia... like all 600 years – all generations of the Golitsyns

ON THE ROAD OF THE GENERAL STORYLINE. KYOTO

In December 1997, the "Protocol to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change" was signed in Kyoto. The Protocol enters into force upon ratification by countries whose total greenhouse gas emissions exceed 55% of the world. The main "motor" of the first ever global agreement was "old Europe", primarily: England, Holland, Germany, France.

The Kyoto Protocol determines for each country from the "List No. 1" (38 industrialized countries) quotas for greenhouse gas emissions for the period 2008-2012. Russia - a quota of 100% of the level of emissions in 1990, or 3 billion tons per year. And 15 states of the "old" European Union should reduce their emissions by 8% in total compared to the 1990 level. Further... due to the collapse of industry, the actual size of Russia's greenhouse gas emissions has fallen by more than 40%, and currently stands at 2.1 billion tons per year.

So, according to the Kyoto algorithm, Russia in 2008-2012. will be able to sell "surplus", emission quotas to other countries. In Kyoto, 6 gases are recognized as "greenhouse", "enemies", the main of which, of course, is carbon dioxide.

Since 2007, the European Union has officially operated a trading system for emissions of carbon dioxide (and five other "greenhouse" gases). Quotas have been set for 12,000 enterprises, in case

excess - a fine, (or buying a certificate for additional emissions from those who threw out

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less than he was entitled to). Russia needs to create emission accounting systems, mechanisms for trading "surplus".

And finally... prices. The whole country is monitoring the price of an oil "barrel", and soon, perhaps, we will follow the price of "carbon dioxide". Now it is: \$10-13 per ton. There are a lot of expert forecasts of price movement, as well as for oil: both a decrease and an increase are predicted... up to \$20/ton. That is, our "carbon dioxide" income, in the case of correct and evidence-based measurements, from 5 to 100 billion dollars.

- Georgy Sergeevich, after all, under the "Kyoto Protocol", the Presidential Administration also turned to you ...

- Strictly speaking, we gave an expert opinion on the forecast of the director of the Institute for Economic Analysis of the Academy of Sciences Illarionov, a well-known opponent of the Kyoto Protocol.

- So you are "for Kyoto or Illarionov"? Is warming a natural cycle or human fault?

— I can only talk about the scientific and prognostic part of this issue. All serious mathematical models of the behavior of the Earth's atmosphere cannot explain the warming of the last decades without taking into account man-caused factors... The natural cycle? To date, no cycles, except for the annual one, have been identified on Earth. With the exception of the cycles of solar activity, the quasi-two-year internal cycle, and associated with El Niño, these are cycles of four, six and seven years. There are no other pronounced cycles, all the observed changes are somehow connected with human activity, an increase in the proportion of carbon dioxide, methane, freons, nitrous oxide.

Let's not "pull" more sensational (to the detriment of correctness) assessments from Academician Golitsyn. The main sensation is not in the plane "for Illarionov or for Kyoto". It turned out that in the work of the highly scientific world "Kyoto" meeting, which divides emission quotas, billions of dollars, the old postulate of Iosif Vissarionovich is most relevant. In relation to the topic: "It does not matter how much carbon dioxide is emitted, it is important how they calculate it." And what do you think, today they consider "in Kyoto"? According to several measurements, a planetary figure of emissions is given, then the technically equipped countries put in certificates about the measurements of their emissions. "And the rest is yours!" - "Accepted!" ... Everything, another about

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there is simply no procedure. It may be difficult for an unprepared reader to believe in such a direct and simple algorithm, but it's true: "I couldn't measure, prove my emissions - take the planetary level." The main requirement of "Kyoto" to Russia: until 2012 not to exceed the level of emissions in 1990. Intuitively, everyone understands that our forests are the main world filter that cleans the planet's atmosphere, and we should get huge money for this. But the song "My country is wide ... there are many forests, fields in it ..." cannot be attached to the "Kyoto Protocol". The "production" going on at RAO "Russian Forest" is extensive; in order to prove its parameters, it is necessary to cover the entire country with a network of observatories equipped with equipment recognized by all countries, including potential payers. The cost of one station issuing recognized data is about a million dollars, our area needs hundreds of them... IFARAN's answer turned out to be "asymmetric", in the style of the arms race era, when billion-dollar threats were parried with penny countermeasures. A mobile laboratory that meets all the requirements for a global network of observatory stations - monitoring throughout Russia...

Academician Golitsyn continues:

— So, we named it: TROICA (Transportable Observatory for Research and Control of the Atmosphere). Its instruments and international calibration tools provide high quality data, linking them to the global atmospheric monitoring network. The idea was implemented jointly with the All-Russian Research Institute of Railway Transport and the Max Planck Institute of Chemistry (Germany). TROICA conducts regular measurements along the electrified railways of Russia on the routes: Moscow — Vladivostok, Murmansk — Kislovodsk. The observatory has joined the international SoBa observation networks! Antoz\$rvems MMAV (CAM) and MemogK South OvesNop oh! U\gao\$rpac Spapde (#0\$S). Our data are used to validate international scientific satellite atmospheric control systems in the USA and Europe... The prevailing air mass transfer from West to East, continuous measurements give a stunning picture, as a general

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the wedge of pollution, stretching like a tongue from Europe, is gradually narrowing and thinning over Siberia. The cleaning process is almost visible! A huge excess of ozone concentration was detected over Birobidzhan, further monitoring showed the trajectory - the monsoon transfer from Japan, the source - their car fleet.

— You can see with ecology, as well as with democracy — not everything is simple. Our cars “sin” with elementary carbon monoxide, and high-tech Japanese ones, as it turned out, with volatile organic matter. Nearby, on the streets of the city, everything seems to be normal, and the consequences are in the upper layers of the atmosphere.

— The data set received by TROICA made a great impression in the world community, and the Laboratory for Diagnostics and Monitoring of Climate (USA) joined our program. Such mobile observatories wanted to get countries primarily with a large territory: the USA, Australia, Canada. But... their railways are not electrified.

- Yes. From science to politics... from the great to the ridiculous! The thinnest measurements of TRICs simply cannot be performed in the case of diesel traction: the “exhaust” plume will block it. For 20 years we have become so accustomed to the teachings of the West, incl. on the “purity of technologies”, that we forget to look into the “specifics”. So here's an "offhand example": the railroads of the USA and Canada, in comparison with our electrified ones, are dirty and backward. (Another reason to think about the motives for years of reproaches against “dirty Russian technologies”).

Reference. The most important results of the work of TROIKa:

- 1) The most polluted regions of Russia have been identified. (The area of Lake Baikal, where, due to stable closed air circulation, pollution accumulates in the surface air).
- 2) The main anthropogenic and natural sources of ozone precursors, gaseous and aerosol impurities have been determined. Characteristics of plumes from cities are determined.
- 3) Found: in Russia, ozone concentrations under certain conditions can increase to dangerous

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quantities. This occurs under certain weather conditions and the presence of volatile organic compounds. Significant concentrations, up to 340 mcg/m³ formed in the cities of the Khabarovsk Territory and in Moscow in the summer of 2002 in smog situations.

4) It is shown that the high content of methane in summer over Western Siberia is almost entirely caused by its emissions from moist soil and swamps. In other words, experts' assessments of significant leakages of natural gas during its production and transportation due to Gazprom's use of outdated technologies and equipment have been refuted.

5) Found: High voltage power lines are a source of ozone and other radicals. But in polluted areas, power lines activate the oxidation of organic compounds emitted by industry and transport, i.e. play the role of a wastewater treatment facility. (That is, "minus times minus is plus").

6) In general, the level of toxic organochlorine compounds accumulated in plants has been determined throughout the country. But there are areas (Kalmykia, Baikal, Kola Peninsula), where their content is so high that the forests are in an oppressed state.

For you to understand the meaning of point #4 of this report alone, I will tell the following story. In our dashing years, one group of our scientists was hired (given an EU grant) to evaluate the Russian, West Siberian methane emissions. And they counted 40 megatons per year ... in the places where our natural gas is produced - from our "leaky" gas pipelines. Georgy Sergeevich Golitsyn Institute of IAP RAS and the Planck Institute (Germany), headed by the Nobel laureate and friend of Golitsyn, and of Russia Krutzen. Their calculation (not supported by an EU grant!) turned out to be 6 megatons per year. And now the measurements of TROIKA have proved them, Krutzen and Golitsyn right. Six megatons, and besides, not from "leaky Gazprom pipes", but from swamps! The last statement (sources of release) can be imagined by anyone who remembers the term "gradient": accurate measurements easily lead to the place of release by increasing concentration gas.

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The magnanimous prince, academician Golitsyn did not particularly "finish off" the refuted "experts", but we have something to think about here!

They made a mistake by 6.7 times... These 40 megatons calculated for the EU grant are, after all, real "fuel", fuel for the operation of both the anti-Gazprom and anti-Russian machine. Scientific support for another "expert assessment", for example, Madeleine-Albright's, that ... "it is unfair that all the wealth of Siberia belongs to the Russians." It turns out that it is "unfair" also because they do not know how to organize the extraction and transportation of these riches there. Look, "scientists have calculated": 40 megatons of greenhouse gas methane poison the atmosphere ...

The experience of recent decades suggests in which areas such "expert assessments" waited in the wings and ended up in "big politics". And in general, it's somehow alarming: scientists are often presented to us as "hope", the last resort, experts, "watchful eye", "conscience of the nation" ... And what if some of them, from the scientific equipment, were left only. .. dollarometers and grantoscopes;...

And Gazprom's image makers are broadcasting, poor fellows, on TV the same kitchen stove, burner, with the famous nasally cold: "Gazprom is a national treasure!" (it seems like everyone will be so cold without gas) and they don't even know who and when really defended the image of their "office" ...

Okay, Yuri Vdovin, "an expert on ecology and justice," seemed to be answered by Academician Golitsyn and Nobel laureate Krutzen. Okay, Gazprom was charged with an extra 40 megatons / year of emissions - we found out. But many of the secondary motifs of this Ecological Suffering plot are incomparably good. Think about it: in passing it turns out that the American railways are still NOT electrified, that is, they are inferior to the technological and environmental level of the Soviet railways of the 1960s. That it is modern Japanese cars that produce the most dangerous exhaust...

But what problem remains? Proportionate coverage of these facts in the media. Tomorrow the next team "Grand

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tuted scientists" will declare emissions from our gas pipelines: mercury, arsenic ... and further with all the stops according to the Periodic Table - according to the wishes of the "granting". And it will be spread out, voiced by hundreds of liberal media and completely drown out what you just read about. Here's another thing for you - the real "environmental pollutants" - the media. But this is already part of a different direction, the "theater of military operations of the Cold War."

So decide whether that rapprochement in the title is legitimate: Gebezgait and the Energy Charter? And the furious propagandists of the latter—to whom do they correspond among the propagandists of the former?

Chapter 10

STOP #2 ON THE RUSSIAN PERIMETER. "BALTIC".

(One objective criterion in a sea of propaganda)

All theses, antitheses of the Russian-Latvian controversy, in general, are well known. Pact. The entry of troops. Repressions, NKVD, Siberia. 1st Wednesday 55. Punitive expeditions...etc. To measure the measure of relative rightness — in kilometers of published newspaper articles, or simply to state that for me, a Russian, Russian theses inspire predominant confidence — all means replenishing that sea of propaganda with another stream.

And here I will try to introduce one objective criterion, which, I very much hope, will be recognized by all parties. It may sound somewhat unexpected, but this criterion is the fact of the presence of heavy weapons, combat aircraft in the national military units.

Suppose the USSR invaded - Germany liberated - the USSR conquered again. Or vice versa. And what if we consider the results of voting by the Latvians themselves — not by ballots in ballot boxes, but by bayonets in the ranks? Approximately equally split the Latvians in these tragic years, in: [en bsVe 55-Rgemilldep-Yedgop and in the 130th Latvian Guards Rifle Corps.

But there is another, simply deadly criterion.

So.

On August 5, 1940, Latvia became part of the USSR, having stayed in this status for less than 11 months. ("Repressions, NKVD, Siberia..." etc.) The German units of the Army Group MogA occupied Riga swiftly, on July 1, 1941. The Soviet military registration and enlistment offices simply did not have time to send out summonses, and most of the men of military age ended up at the disposal of Germany.

February 10, 1943 - Hitler's order to create the "Latvian SS Volunteer Legion"

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In the spring of 1944, the legion changed from voluntary to obligatory.

The 15th and 19th divisions were formed. The divisions were commanded by the Germans, the inspector general of the legion was a Latvian, a former tsarist and Latvian officer, Rudolf Bangersky.

At the end of 1943, both divisions were sent to Leningrad. On March 16, 1944, they plugged a hole in the front line in the Velikoluksky region. There they met for the first time with fellow countrymen from the 130th Latvian Guards Rifle Corps and were brutally defeated.

In October 1944, the two divisions of the Latvian SS parted ways. The 15th was withdrawn from the Courland cauldron, shot Polish prisoners in Pomerania, then defended Berlin. In May 1945, her units with General Bangersky succeeded (and this is practically their main strategic achievement) to migrate to Schwerin and surrender to the Americans.

And the 19th division, which remained in Kurland, capitulated together with the German Kurland grouping on May 9, 1945, after the capitulation in Berlin.

On August 3, 1941, the order of the State Defense Committee of the USSR on the creation of the 201st Latvian rifle division - from Latvians and other nationalities who left with the retreating Soviet army, as well as from Russian Latvians. By the autumn of 1941, the number was 10,348 people (51% Latvians, 26% Russians, 17% Jews, other nationalities - 9%). 70% - from volunteers. Commander - Colonel Janis Veikin. In December 1941, the formation took part in the Battle of Moscow. The five-day battles for the village of Elagino, during which the division commander Janis Veikin was wounded and the division commissar Edgar Birzitis died, ended with the capture of Narofominsk. In honor of this, the station "Latyshskaya" of the Kyiv railway was named. On New Year's Eve, 1942, the division fought for the city of Borovsk in 30-degree frost, liberating it on January 2. After replenishment, the division was transferred to the Staraya Russa region, where it met with its compatriots who fought on the German side. (Fights of extreme cruelty, the defeat of the "German Latvians"). From January 14, 1944, the division took part in the battles for lifting the blockade of Leningrad, where

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lieutenant colonel Janis Reinbergs became famous. Commanding a consolidated ski detachment, he broke through behind enemy lines, captured the dominant height in the area of the village of Monakhovo and held it until the approach of the main forces. Died in this battle.

On June 5, 1944, the 130th Latvian Rifle Corps was formed, which consisted of two divisions. Commander: Major General, and then Lieutenant General Detlav Brantkaln. The corps participated in the liberation of Riga and fought in the Courland cauldron until the Victory. 18,000 were awarded orders and medals. Three - Heroes of the Soviet Union (...)

It seems to be symmetry: here and there - two divisions each. According to the height of the achieved ranks: our Lieutenant General Detlav Brantkaln and Gruppenführer 55 Rudolf Bangersky.

150,000 in the German army (including police battalions).

130,000 in the Soviet (counting 20,000 in the partisans and 30,000 in the underground).

Even possible questions about the percentage of representatives of the titular nation in the Soviet Latvian divisions disappear: from the very beginning of the return of the territory of Latvia, the proportion of soldiers and officers of Latvian nationality has been growing, reaching 82.5% by March 1945.

Now, of course, we should apologize to the Soviet soldiers-Latvians of the troops for the appearance of the word "symmetry". Once again I emphasize, I do NOT think to compare our warriors with their punishers. This is just a comparison of the quantitative initial conditions of the problem, which all parties must recognize, even, for example, today's nationalists, even the former ex-president of Latvia Vaira Vike-Freiberga, who patronized SS veterans...

Next - two pictures of different fates. Two different wars.

1) In 1941, 41 Latvian police battalions of 300 people each were formed. Punitive operations: 46,500 people were shot in the Bikernieki forest, the fight against partisans was not only in Latvia, in Belarus, the Pskov region, but also up to the Caucasus, where the 18th and 27th battalions operated. In Belarus, the German police transferred the protection of the city of Slonim to the 18th Latvian police battalion

5 Big forgery

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well, its commander Rubenis at the same hour gave the order to destroy the ghetto: 2,000 people were shot. Operation "Winter Magic", February 15 - early April 1943, better known as the "Osvei tragedy". 7 Latvian police battalions in the Osveisky region of Belarus burned 183 villages and shot 11,383 people, 14,175 inhabitants were taken to work: adults to Germany, children to the Salaspils concentration camp. "Work" in concentration camps - the same battalions.

2) Soldiers and officers of the 130th Latvian Corps in the first days after the liberation of Riga took part in clearing streets and squares from rubble, restored water supply and sewerage. The bakeries in Riga did not work, and the transport of the building took over the supply of the city.

Propaganda collection of facts? But there is, after all, another criterion of distinction proposed by me, the application of which, I think, will seriously shake the position of the current Baltic Russophobes. What positions today are as follows:

1) There were two occupations: Russian and German. Equating them is exactly in line with the PACE resolution that equalizes the USSR and Nazi Germany.

2) This formal equalization was followed by a long and delicate work to create the impression that the Russian occupation was, after all, worse and harder than the German one.

The first "Museum of the Occupation", created in Riga in 1993, on the site of the former "Museum of the Red Latvian Riflemen" also works for this. The main purpose of the museum: "to testify to what happened to Latvia and the Latvian people during the reign of the occupation authorities in 1940-19971." The process of incorporation of Latvia into the USSR, then the period of German occupation is shown. The "Hitler" exposition is several times smaller than the paintings of the "Soviet occupation" (of which there were so many that in 2005 the museum began to expand). Now the average attendance of the museum: about 400 people a day. In 2005, the Russian Ambassador to Latvia Viktor Kalyuzhny visited the museum. His assessment (left in the visitor's book): "The exposition is very one-sided, only

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one period of the history of Latvia is the Soviet one, but even it is depicted exclusively in black tones."

In addition to the exposition itself, there is also a "circle of interests" in the building. Every year on April 1, the museum hosts an evening of anti-Soviet jokes. The President of Latvia, Vaira Vike-Freiberga, visiting the Apartheid Museum in Johannesburg (South Africa), told its staff that "... there is a similar Museum of Occupation in Latvia" and expressed hope for a possible exchange of experience.

Ten years after the opening of the "Museum of the Occupation" in Riga, a similar museum was opened in Tallinn, where among the exhibits there are also "objects and documents related to the repressions against the civilian population of Estonia and deportations to Siberia in 1941 and 1949."

The Commission of Latvian Historians, founded on November 13, 1998 on the initiative of the former president G. Ulmanis, is also trying to work towards this (equalization of the two occupations). The Commission included professional historians, employees of the "Museum of the Occupation" and the Office of the President of the country. 4 working groups operate in the following areas:

1. Crimes against humanity in the territory of Latvia in 1940-1941. (supervisor prof. V.Berzins);
2. Holocaust in Latvia 1941-1944 (supervisor prof. A. Strang);
3. Crimes against humanity in the territory of Latvia during the Nazi occupation of 1941-1944. (supervisor prof. I. Feldmanis).

4. Crimes against humanity in Latvia during the Soviet occupation of 1944-1956. (supervisor prof. H. Strods).

For greater objectivity, and familiarization with the historical research methods developed in the West, together with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, foreign members of the commission were selected and included in the commission. Meetings of the Commission with the participation of foreign members are held twice a year. The main task of the commission is to study and comprehend the topic "Crimes against humanity during the two occupations".

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Now I will propose the simplest and deadliest objective criterion for evaluating the "two occupations". This, as stated at the beginning of the chapter: "heavy weapons in the national military parts."

This idea was born in me back in 1990, when I read the memoirs of former SS men in the Latvian magazine Rodnik. Heavy and sad stories, even though the most sadistic details of the punitive operations were not given there. However, there was also a characteristic, often repeated detail: their, Latvian riots, or even just small conflicts with the German masters. The most characteristic was the ease of their suppression - and by no means because of the cowardice of the Latvian SS men, on the contrary, their gloomy stubbornness in battles was widely known. A typical picture of the suppression was as follows: the part that had gone out of obedience was surrounded by German tanks, artillery was aimed at them, and aviation was rarely, if necessary, connected. For the poor fellow Latvians, there are only "Schmeissers" and those same SS badges that Waffen-SS veterans are so naively proud of in parades today. Two or three volleys and that's it. Hands up. Line up. The instigators two steps forward. Shoot. The rest are loaded and transferred somewhere, sometimes for 300-500 kilometers (the Soviet-German front is large, it allowed). The largest in terms of consequences was a riot in the 19th division, the one that remained in the Courland pocket, in November 1944. The uprising against the Germans failed because of betrayal. General Janis Kurelis was taken to Germany, his chief of staff Kristaps Upelnieks was shot. One battalion, commanded by Captain Juris Rubenis, nevertheless rebelled and on November 18, 1944 fought the whole day. Rubenis was mortally wounded, all captured were shot (...)

This is an elementary, fundamental military classification, understandable, however, to anyone who takes the trouble to think. There are light weapons: pistols, machine guns, machine guns. There are heavy: mortars, guns, tanks, bombers, and so on. And, accordingly, there were national units in that war: like a "FULL CYCLE" (this, I confess, is no longer a military term), that is, independent full-fledged combat units, with their own artillery, etc. And there was a simple ... "cannon meat".

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And another important parameter to compare in this puzzle: time.

Soviet power over Latvia ("occupation") lasted 11 months, counting from joining the USSR to the arrival of the Nazis. German rule over Latvia: from 3 to 3.5 years...

So, with all this, it turns out that the Soviet Latvian units had their own artillery and tanks. I have data on one of our two Latvian divisions, which included: the 224th artillery regiment; 148th separate anti-aircraft battery; 282nd separate anti-tank fighter battalion; separate mortar battalion.

Moreover... It is simply impossible to pass by such a beautiful and bright page:

On May 15, 1943, the 24th separate Latvian air squadron was formed, which consisted of 132 pilots. And on July 17, 1943, a Latvian aviation regiment was born: three squadrons and a reserve flight. 32 Po-2 aircraft. The regiment consisted of 70% Latvians. In January 1945, the regiment received upgraded Po-2s.

The commander of the 313th Bezhitskaya air division: "The command and personnel of the regiment showed examples of performing combat missions to defeat the German invaders. The personnel of the regiment wrote pages of deeds, courage and heroism in the history of the liberation of Soviet Latvia."

With exceptional courage and professional military skill, the regiment carried out tasks to assist the partisans, destroyed more than 40 aircraft, 58 artillery batteries, 834 vehicles, and many other enemy equipment, weapons and manpower at enemy airfields. 167 soldiers of the air regiment were awarded military orders and medals.

Even a civilian can easily imagine the entire degree of freedom of the pilot, and, accordingly, the measure of confidence in him. (Let's recall the stories from the recent purely peaceful life: aircraft hijackings, defector aviators....). During the war, the pilot had another, as they say now, "option": having taken off, he could not only land where he wanted, but also bomb anyone he wanted.

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Here are my questions to the respected "Commission of Latvian Historians" with all its "foreign members."

— What, in your opinion, is evidenced by the fact that the SS Latvians, who have been mobilized for three years as conquered territories, have weapons more powerful than machine guns and machine guns?

— What, in your opinion, does the presence in the Soviet army of separate air regiments recruited from Latvians with 11 months of "Soviet experience" mean?

In general, it is clear that I tend to trust. And to take it more broadly - and to the perception of the nation (Latvian in this case) in general. Even more stunning examples await you along the way. Such as a long list of generals and senior officers - Latvians in our 130th Guards Corps, and ... complete Germanization of the officer corps in the Latvian SS divisions (...)

This equalization of the "two occupations" actually leads, and I will try to show it later, to a great Latvian national humiliation.

Soviet repressions. It is good that no one has so far denied their class character. Yes, the list of "anti-Soviet elements subject to..." was quite extended and included, in addition to "capitalists, kulaks", officials, policemen, aizsargs (aizsargs are a kind of Latvian Cossacks; approximately the same voluntary enrollment, some social isolation, similar functions, frontier service, etc.).

But this is still a "class", NOT a national approach. G. Tumulas: "We saw, during the Soviet occupation, that Russian emigrants (in Latvia) were the first to be repressed." In addition, the high level of trust and promotion to all posts in the USSR are well-known – red Latvian riflemen and members of their families.

And here is an example of a completely different, national attitude.

Anticipating the memoirs of the veteran of the Waffen SS, legionary Pjeteris L. (fragments will be given), Doctor of Historical Sciences Ojars Niedre gives a comprehensive information on the Latvian legion (magazine "Rodnik", No. 3, 1990). I drop into

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statistical details, but in the national, German-Latvian context, the conscientiousness of my citation can be verified, there are no facts of the opposite nature in the work of Ojars Niedre.

- At the end of January 1943, Hitler ... allowed to start creating the Latvian Legion. On February 8, the general directors decide on the conscription of persons 1921-1924. birth. Is

interest in the statement of General Director Prīmanis at the meeting that took place that day: "Mobilization is better than the current capture"...

Recruits-legionnaires were very negative about serving with the Germans... The 1st training regiment, intended for the 19th division being formed, on March 1, 1944, departed from Riga to the front, to the section of the river. Great. The regiment had 3,000 men, most of them recruits. While being sent to the front in the territory of Latvia, more than three hundred people from the regiment escaped from the transport. In the first half of 1944 the division was commanded by Oberführer Schuldt, then Standartenführer Bock and Brigadeführer Streckenbach. Officers of Latvian nationality commanded units starting from the regiment and below. The junior German officers often commanded the senior Latvian officers. Thus, in July 1944, the commander of the 2nd Grenadier Regiment of the 19th Division, Colonel Plensner, was brought before a German military court for disobedience to a German Oberleutnant...

With the transfer of hostilities as a result of the retreat of the German army to the territory of Latvia, the process of the rapid disintegration of the legion began. During the retreat, the military units were randomly mixed up, and the soldiers, taking advantage of the confusion, began to desert en masse. The 15th division "could no longer continue the fight as a division. It had to be re-filled with people and completely re-equipped. In August, the division was disarmed, withdrawn to Germany and deployed in East Prussia. Here, the entire officer corps was temporarily replaced by German officers.

After the retreat of the Germans in Kurzeme (Courland), a moral crisis manifested itself in the 10th division, expressed in many

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some cases of desertion. Cases of fighters going over to the side of the enemy became more frequent. Externally, the discipline was exemplary. However, the fighters slowly disappeared, in twos or groups. About 500 people from the combat units of the division disappeared in this way, from the replenishment reservoir located in the Dundaga region, the number of those who left was estimated at about 2000. Memoirs of O. Eglitis: "The attitude towards the Germans at that time was far from favorable, rather, it was considered a point of honor to hate the Germans, especially where there was no real control over people who left their units. Thus, a lot of friction and even skirmishes arose between the Germans and Latvians. As German documents show, after the battle between the German units and the Kurel battalion under the command of Lieutenant Rubenis, among the fallen, "there were many awarded the Iron Cross."

The entire headquarters of the division was entirely under the control of the Germans, and the Latvian officers seconded to it in most cases played the role of translators, performing low-responsibility duties in staff work. By the end of 1944, there were 19 thousand people in the division. After the battles in Prussia and Pomerania, 8 thousand bayonets remained in it. In the last month of the war, the German command was going to disband the division, distributing its composition among the German units. The defeat in the war thwarted this plan. The rest of the division surrendered to the Anglo-American forces.

This extensive documentary and memoir material concerning the legion and legionnaires does not confirm the memories of Pīteris L. about the high combat effectiveness of the legionnaires, who allegedly never deserted, but confirms the information about contradictions and clashes with the Germans (...)

Now let's move on to the very memoirs of the Latvian SS man Peteris L., but a preemptive comment is still necessary. It seems to me that this gloomy testimony will be an important touch in my Russian-Latvian chapter, despite some paradox. What (paradox) is as follows. Here I have materials, statements at my disposal: Chairman of the Popular Front of Latvia

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Dainis Ivans, the "simple Latvian SS man" Peteris L., and let's say... the President of Latvia, Vaira Vike-Freiberga. Believe me, all three of them have approximately the same attitude towards Russia, towards Russians. And the fact that I give most of the space to the "simple Latvian SS man" is not at all because in his "simplicity" he somehow belittles the positions of the Latvian nationalists, somehow making it easier for me to "refute", "debunk".

No, I'll tell you right away, I didn't see in these memoirs breathing hostility towards Russia, at least any "punctures", "hooks", in addition to what Ojars Niedre, Doctor of Historical Sciences, found there (see above). All these inaccuracies are mainly related to a clear, simply Homeric overestimation of the combat capability of the Latvian Waffen-SS: "... in the Second World War, one trained Latvian soldier could stand against 20 Russians, or 10 Germans, or 5 Finns."

But even this I can find only an additional excusing explanation. Remember how the marshal remarked on the Kursk Bulge: "... it seems to every battalion commander that the main blow fell precisely on his site."

This is a kind of compensatory mental function, and the paradox is that this lie (about one's own combat capability) actually works for the general authenticity of documents. It can be seen that the warrior is speaking, as if he had gone through the Second World War. (The material was prepared by Imants Belogriv).

"I served in the legion from the first to the last day. And I know what it is, because I was called up at the age of 18, in 1942. The mobilization was carried out by the local Latvian administration, in fact, local self-government. I would say that the majority did not resist this. But there were those who did not want to go to serve.

The order was sent to my house. If I didn't go, no one would look for me. But then there was a labor exchange, everyone was obliged to work. More precisely, the stock exchange sent you to work - you were not allowed to parasitize: either in the legion, or to work, they attached you somewhere. In short, the summons I received contained an order for conscription and a warning that if I did not appear, I would be prosecuted under the laws of

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a lot of time. Turns out it's coercion. But I don't know of any cases where someone was tried or shot for evading the call... With the arrival of the Germans, the Latvian partisans hiding in the forests came out of hiding, and the Germans disarmed them, they were very indignant. They were burning with the desire to fight the Russians and had already fought them in the wilderness, but no, the Germans did not trust them. These partisan detachments still remained as organized units, but they were given weapons later.

The very idea of mobilization also belonged to the local administration, specifically to former officers of the Latvian army. Why was the legion necessary? The situation could have developed in any way. The germ of a new Latvian army was needed. That was the intention. If something happened, he would become the core of the armed forces - a well-trained, powerful military unit that could resist both sides. The mood in the legion was both anti-Russian and anti-German. You have probably heard our song "Let's beat the lousy ones first, then the blue-gray ones". There were also skirmishes with the Germans, but they were silent about this. I, too, once got into trouble, they wanted to bring me to a military court, but the regiment commander hushed up this matter. The fighters were angry both against some and against others. I personally did not meet anyone in the legion who would admire the Germans.

First, battalions were organized. They were created in different ways. The Germans called them Schutzmanns... In fact, it was a military unit that reluctantly obeyed the German command, under duress, despite the pressure.

Among the Germans, apparently, there was no agreement on where to rank the Latvians - either to the Wehrmacht, that is, the regular army, or to the police or the SS. Initially, one such unit was subordinated to the 8th Panzer Division. They issued a Wehrmacht uniform. When moving to another subordination, the authorities changed, and uniforms too. But the fighters resolutely opposed it. Then the regiment was created

Weiss. From the 16th, 17th and 18th battalions. He was included in part of the SS. The fighters of the regiment tried in every possible way to throw off the SS insignia, ripped off their emblems, sewed on their own, Latvian.

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An interesting detail: 60 years later, they do not rip off these "SS insignia", but rather proudly and importantly carry them in front of television cameras throughout Europe. — I.Sh.

There was not a single German in the unit. We did what we wanted. The situation was different for those who served in the Russian army - there were up to 90% Russians in the units.

Another self-deception that works, I repeat, on the overall authenticity of the document. A modern political trickster, imitating such "venerable memoirs", would probably look into reference books, see the figure (85% of Latvians in Soviet units) and would not give out such nonsense. — I.Sh.

And here only Latvians. We did not see the Germans. For official events, of course, homemade products had to be removed and the required emblems attached. Later, in the 43rd, the official legion was created from those who were the first. Here they announced a call according to all the rules. In general, the first in the battalion were those who escaped the Soviet repressions — instructors, officers of the Latvian army. The situation in 1941 was as follows: many instructors-conscripts, soldiers and officers of the aforementioned army with the beginning of events went into the forests. All of them were armed. A war broke out, and the partisan struggle in the rear began with might and main. The regular units of the Red Army had to fight on two fronts: with the Germans and partisans. For example, while retreating from Cēsis, the Russians ran into oncoming fire, the main street was machine-gunned even from the spire of St. John's Church. More about Cēsis: either the Aizsargs or the Perkonkrustists immediately began to withdraw Jews from the city. About 100 Jews lived in Cēsis, on Ligatnes Street. I saw how they were led in a column along this street, the guards were in green uniforms.

The Germans had not yet arrived, the Russians had not really left yet, they were passing through the city, but the Jews had already been taken away. Nobody knew why. People said that later on the main street they hung out the inscriptions "Judenfrei" so that the Germans would immediately see when they entered. I think it's a shame.

Legionnaires are reproached for taking part in the executions of civilians. It is not true. The Legion was purely an army military unit. Basically we fought at the front. I was in the 16th Zemgale battalion. It is true that there

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was happening at that time in Latvia, I do not know, but the rumor would have reached, if anything. After all, you don't hang out at the front all the time, and you go on vacation. In September 1942, we arrived in the Daugavpils region for training sessions until March, when the first regiment was formed. From now on we were considered legion.

The front stood at the Hill. We were in the 8th Panzer Division. Then they were near Leningrad, at the Pulkovo Heights. I was sent to the rear - jaundice. Then the legion was transferred to Volkhov. I wasn't there. Pretty long. First, a vacation, after the vacation, they assigned me to an instructor company. Then courses, the cadet school. So he wandered around the rear.

With the official creation of the legion, we were assigned to the 19th division. I will say a few words about the situation at the front. On the territory of Latvia - this was already after the battles in Russia - the legion opposed the Red Army, from Lake Lubanas to Kurzeme (Courland). Russian intelligence did not doze off, and when they found out that a legion was standing against them, they changed the place of attack. But intelligence also worked for the Germans. Having learned about the upcoming Russian offensive, they made castling at night. And the Red Army ran into legionnaires. And where the legion stood, the Russian army

moved forward with heavy losses. If the Germans retreated, we also had to retreat, otherwise we seemed to be hanging in the air, because they retreated both on the right and on the left.

It was like that every time. They always put us in extreme circumstances. As soon as the Russians advance, the Germans immediately castle in the rear. They tried to use us as cannon fodder. But the Russians did the same. Legionnaires, in their hearts, passionately hoped that the main opponents would bleed each other, and a chance would open up for the restoration of the Latvian state. That's what the idea was. There couldn't be another. Were these real aspirations or empty hopes? We went into battle under the motto: "Latvia, sacred land, it is our duty to fight for you." And the enemies were both the Germans and the Reds. All hope was for a professional warrior. A professional is worth many conscripts. For example, in World War II, one trained Latvian soldier could stand against 20 Russians, or 10 Germans, or 5 Finns. Our rear was almost always bare. We have

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hid in the trenches at a distance of 30-40-50 meters from each other. And no one in the back. If there is a breakthrough, there is no one to stop the enemy. His troops can reach the battalion headquarters and further until they stumble upon distant rear reserves. Sometimes this happened, for example, at Berzupe, where the neighboring seventh company was driven out of position. Subsequently, it turned out that it was done by ... Latvians. That is, the Russians sent Latvians against the Latvians. November 44th. The Russians themselves would never have knocked out this company. Well, in general, it happened, a breakthrough, a retreat - and we remained in the gap. The Russians began to iron us from the flank with anti-tank guns, the tanks went. The Im retreated, but, having rebuilt, rushed to the counterattack. Those who were on the side of the Russians understood, it was clear that things were bad, and yelled: "Latvians, don't shoot, we are Latvians!" We went forward without firing. They left just like that, without a fight.

When we faced head-on, it usually ended with the fight stopping. Well, they will retreat, and that's it, without a single shot. They will only shout to our people not to open fire. (Again - a very psychologically reliable moment - this is his boasting. History shows that the Soviet Latvians defeated the German ones. - I. Sh.)

When the Russians came to their senses, they took measures so that the Latvians would not oppose each other. We ourselves could not do anything, how could we know who was coming at us. And the comparison about the combat effectiveness of the Latvian warrior, it had some kind of scientific justification for the higher authorities and stemmed from the skills of fighting. A Latvian is like this: if he sits down in a trench, he will not retreat, but sits to the last. Rarely retreats, only if commanded. But there is no command, he does not leave, he disguises himself and sits, letting the Russians pass over him. In fact, the division was organized with the idea of the Latvian army. The 19th division was to become the core of the Latvian army. In Kurzeme, the so-called. the government of Latvia is made up of army officials, politicians, how many of them there were, God bless them. The Germans are heroes if they don't meet resistance, otherwise they scurry. And one more thing - a German in the forest, for example, is afraid to fight, he is drawn to open areas. Anywhere but in the forest. And we don't care - in the forest or in the open. They fought because there was hope. And hate. Russians

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they themselves called her. It was because of them that the legion was created, and fought against them. Let's say I managed to avoid deportation in 1941. But in the legion I met people who witnessed an incident, say, on the Latvian border in 1940. They were angry as hell! I had one of those in my company. I ask him: "Tomin, why are you so angry?" And he: "My father was killed, so I'm here with them ..." Whether this guy is alive or not, I don't know. The last time I saw him was in November 1944, and then I ended up in the hospital from the company. His last name was Tomin, I don't remember his first name.

At school, I completed medical courses, and I was offered to go to work in a military hospital in Riga or in a military unit. I went to the hospital, but when I saw all these horrors - frostbitten and wounded in the winter campaign of 1941/42 - I decided that it was better in the unit. There was a choice which

go. Some did not choose blindly. And I ended up in the 16th battalion and found myself under the Hill, on the front line. In the company where I was sent, there was one senior soldier, the rest were corporals, sergeants, senior lieutenants, officers, cadets from the Latvian Military School. A senior soldier is the same as a corporal in the Russian army.

The Russians attacked the Courland cauldron three times. All three times I participated in battles. Each battle lasted 20-22 days. I don't know how many Russian guns fired at us. They themselves say that 12,000 guns were concentrated in the Courland cauldron. All three battles were actually carried out on their shoulders by the 19th division. Before that, they fought near Dzhukste and Berzupe. Then, in 1945, I think, at the beginning of the year, I don't remember exactly, I was appointed quartermaster, I had to meet the 15th division, not all, of course, but some part, about the size of a regiment. It seems that in Mazirbe ...

Usually, when we found out that Latvians were standing against us, we did not open trench fire. I even allowed myself not to carry out a number of orders for our regiment, if there was such an opportunity. He believed that there were not so many Latvians in the world to send them headlong into battle, the Russian people had no count, even if they fought in numbers. Although we were warned - orders must be followed. So I did, formally. But there were also fanatics among the Latvian commanders. They themselves do not think about anything, they only trump ... "

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Well, this is your "Peteris L" lucky one! And I never heard of punitive actions, and besides, I won everywhere and always. It was somehow unique inside a division being defeated and retreating — his company always remained a clear winner, even generously sparing the "Soviet Latvians" who begged "not to shoot".

And it seems to me that the purpose of this wonderful publication (and all similar ones) is to somehow try to stretch the personal luck of "Peteris L". - like a kind of dimensionless blanket and cover the whole SS Latvia with it ...

On October 29, 1998, the Latvian Seimas adopted the Declaration "Latvian Legionnaires in the Second World War". On "restoring historical justice and good memory of Latvian warriors."

"The goal of the Latvians called up and also voluntarily joining the legion was to protect Latvia from the restoration of the Stalinist regime... they (legionnaires) never took part in the punitive actions of the Nazis against civilians... It is the duty of the Latvian government... .. take care of the elimination of encroachments on the honor and dignity of the Latvian soldiers in Latvia and abroad ... "

At the same time, the Saeima included the "Memorial Day of the Latvian Soldiers" in the calendar of holidays and memorable dates. The official celebrations of 1999, the SS march in the center of Riga caused such a negative reaction in Latvia and abroad that in 2000 the authorities removed the official status of "Memorial Day" from that date. At the same time, the format of the event, which has become a "private matter of citizens", has remained the same and is accompanied by a service in the Dome Cathedral and the laying of wreaths at the Freedom Monument in Riga.

But the whole point is that in addition to this anonymous "0, lucky one!" Peteris, who stood in battle (in his memoirs) - 20 Russians, 10 Germans or 5 Finns, and who had not even heard of punitive operations ... there are also hundreds of thousands of people, Jews, Belarusians, Ukrainians, Russians - destroyed in the zones actions of "NON-punishers" (as defined by the Latvian Seimas).

In fact, there is a place for some philosophical digression. A small nation, starting from a large empire, instinctively draws for itself its own, too.

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a large, special, separate history, completely incompatible, incompatible with world history. "For that World War - let the Russians and Germans answer!. Indeed, if you remember here the "Globe of Ukraine", it turns out – And the "Globe of Latvia". Hence this total break of all sorts of logical, semantic connections with the history of the world. These are also these battalions, which always defeated everyone (in the memoirs of the SS-sheep), in some incredible way still fit inside the utterly defeated divisions. This and all their Latvian SS divisions, according to the Declaration of the Latvian Seimas, had areas of activity completely different from the actual Waffen-SS. Try to remind this Sejm of a simple legal fact that the Latvian SS men, like all other SS men, swore an oath — namely to the Fuhrer Adolf Hitler (not Ulmanis, not Arais), and everyone was collectively qualified in Nuremberg as a criminal organization — will they understand , what are we talking about? (Or will they point out that all 146,000 SS Latvians held their fingers crossed during that oath to the Fuhrer?).

Finally, there is such a person, historically no less reliable than, for example, Vaira Vike-Freiberga herself, a person whose deeds have been quite reliably investigated by the courts of several countries, including the FRG. This is... Viktor Arais (Latvian. UKog \$ Aga}, January 13, 1910 - January 13, 1988).

Reference. Viktor Arais was quite loyal to the establishment of Soviet power in Latvia in 1940, successfully passed the state exam in Marxism-Leninism and received a law degree... Before the German attack on the USSR, neither Arais himself (despite the fact that he was a policeman) nor members of his family were subjected to any repression or persecution in Soviet Latvia.

By the arrival of the Nazis, Arais created a "security team" from among the Latvian nationalists, which later became known as the "Arais team". By the time the Germans entered Riga on July 1, 1941, the "Arais team" captured the abandoned building of the NKVD administration, and was reorganized

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by the Germans into the "Latvian Auxiliary Security Police". Already on July 4, they burned alive in the Great Choral Synagogue in Riga about half a thousand Jews. After that, with the support of the sympathetic population, they carried out a large-scale Jewish pogrom in Riga. Arais himself during the occupation was extorting money: those who could not pay were shot immediately, the rest - a little later. By the end of July 1941, the Latvian auxiliary police in Riga already numbered more than a hundred people, and not only members of nationalist organizations, military and policemen, but also students and even older schoolchildren from among the Latvian youth volunteered to serve. The strength of the "team" was increased to several battalions. After organizing the Riga ghetto, the "Arais team" moved from spontaneous actions to the systematic extermination of Jews — they were shot in the mornings in the Bikernieki forest on the outskirts of Riga. After the executions, the policemen were "rewarded" with the belongings of the executed. Ligoznis, a punisher from the "Arais team," testified after the war during interrogation that from January to March 1943 alone, more than 10,000 people were shot by the Latvian police in the Bikernieks forest. On some days, up to 2,000 people were shot, that is, practically at the limit of the physical capabilities of the executioners. The occupational newspaper "Tevia" published an article: "The fight against the Jews", where, among other things, it was said:

"Finally, the time has come when almost all the nations of Europe have learned to recognize their common enemy - the Jew. Almost all the peoples of Europe went to war against this enemy, both on the battlefield and in internal construction. And for us, Latvians, this moment has come ... "

On December 8, 1941, they carried out the execution of the children who were in the hospital on Ludzas Street, under the pretext that most of them were Jews. By the beginning of December 1941, according to the report of the SS Einsatzgruppe A, more than 35,000 Jews had already been exterminated in Latvia, and during the entire war, out of more than 80,000 Latvian Jews, only 162 survived...

With the same zeal, the Araisovs killed representatives of other nationalities, even just people, with their property.

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which the executioners wanted to profit from. Spontaneous executions of completely random people were also practiced "to raise morale." They went to punitive actions in Belarus and the RSFSR, Ukraine.

This is evidenced by the Latvian Baltinsh, an officer of the headquarters of the ROA ("Vlasovites"). His official report:

"In the middle of December. In 1943, on business, I (with several employees) had to be in the region of Belarus (former Vitebsk province), in the villages of Knyazevo (Krasnoye), Barsuki, Rozalino, etc. These villages were occupied by German units and were quite tolerable. belonged to the Russian population, but when they were replaced by the Latvian units of the SS, an unreasonable terrible terror immediately began. Residents were forced to scatter through the forests at night, covering themselves with sheets (as a disguise under the snow during shooting). Around these villages lay many corpses of women and old people. I found out from the inhabitants that the Latvian SS were engaged in these atrocities.

On April 23, 1944, I had to be in the village of Morochkovo. All of it was burned. SS men lived in the cellars of the huts. On the day of my arrival there, they were supposed to be replaced by a German unit, but I still managed to speak in Latvian with several SS men, whose names I do not know. I asked one of them why the corpses of murdered women, old people and children, hundreds of unburied corpses, as well as dead horses, were lying around the village. A strong putrid odor hung in the air. The answer was: "We killed them in order to destroy as many Russians as possible."

After that, the SS sergeant led me to the burnt hut. There were also several charred, half-buried bodies. "And these," he said, "we burned alive..." When this Latvian unit left, it took several Russian women and girls with it as concubines.

The latter were charged with the duty to wash clothes for the soldiers, to heat the baths, to clean the premises, and so on. After the departure of this unit, with the help of several people, I dug up the straw and ashes in the burnt hut and removed half-burnt corpses from there. There were 7 of them, all were female and all had a wire tied to their leg, nailed with the other end to the mowing

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ku door. How many torments the unfortunate endured before they died...

We removed the wire from our numb, burnt legs, dug seven graves, and buried the unfortunate ones, reciting Our Father and singing Eternal Memory. The German lieutenant went to meet us. He took out nails, boards, sent several soldiers to help us, and we, having built seven Orthodox crosses, hoisted them over the graves, writing on each: "An unknown Russian woman, burned alive by the enemies of the Russian people - the Latvian SS men."

The next day we crossed a small river and found several surviving wooden huts and inhabitants near it. At the sight of us, the latter were frightened, but we managed to quickly calm them down. We showed them seven fresh crosses and told them what we had seen and done. The peasants sobbed bitterly and talked about what they had to endure during their stay here the Latvian SS men.

In May, near the village of Kobylniki, in one of the hollows, I saw about three thousand bodies of executed peasants, mostly women and children. The surviving residents said that the executions were carried out by "people who spoke Russian, wore skulls on their caps and red-white-red flags on their left sleeves" — Latvian SS men.

I don't remember the name of the village in which my attention was attracted by a cloud of flies circling over a wooden barrel. Looking into the barrel, I saw severed male heads in it. Some had mustaches and beards. Around the village we found many corpses of executed peasant women. After a conversation with the surviving residents, we had no doubts that the Latvian SS men operated here as well."

Arajs managed to get into the American zone of occupation, and even lived in the USA for some time after the US authorities announced on September 1, 1950 that they no longer considered the Latvian SS men to be war criminals and would not prosecute them. After repeated demands from representatives of the USSR and Israel, the authorities of the FRG arrested Arajs on July 10, 1975, and he was brought to trial. At the trial, he did not admit his guilt and did not repent of his deed,

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having seen that, to his regret, "... it was not possible to shoot everyone, and therefore there were living witnesses."

However, under the weight of the evidence, he was sentenced to life imprisonment and died in Kassau prison.

But... recalling here the 146,000 colleagues of Arajs, the Latvian SS men, I do not lead the thread to some special sadism of the Latvians, but to that unique knot that was tied around the Baltic states for about 800 years.

Moving on to a brief, dotted outline of this entire knot, I want to fix exactly this passed "military material". Once again, now in the form of questions to the ex-president of Latvia, during whose reign a clear trend was identified: "German Latvians", SS men are heroes, Soviet ones are traitors, persecuted, including by courts in present-day Latvia. So...

Dear Mrs. Vaira Vike-Freiberga! You left the country as a seven-year-old girl. They returned from Canada at... (a direct figure in relation to a lady, perhaps it will sound indelicate) at the age, say... at which Soviet Latvian women have been receiving a pension for 5 years. Our local life and tragic details could reach your Western hemisphere only in letters, the sort of which you, as you know, began your career ... And yet, you will say something is this a comparison: a Schmeisser and an SS badge on the one hand, and a Po-2 bomber on the other?

In which of the cases did the Latvians used to distrust and despise them?

Why, during your presidency, SS veterans proudly walked around Riga in parades, jingling these very German badges, and the attitude is the attitude of the state! — you challenged other veterans not only with legal prosecutions, but also with your famous passage: "... they will spread their vodka and herring on newspapers, and will sing their songs, remember how they conquered Latvia ..." (.. .)

And those German plaques that your non-Soviet, Waffen SS veterans are so naively proud of in parades ... -

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well?! - the same, or very similar ones, dangled, as you know, on collars of German shepherds ...

Further - there will be another subchapter, concerning (cursively) everything tightly tied by the history of the Baltic knot ...

"... WHERE WAS THE NOBLE THEN?"

Riga, whose "owner" Vaira Vike-Freiberga, somehow complained about Russia even in Johannesburg itself (the famous South African capital of "apartheid"), and so, this Riga itself was founded as a classically "apartheid" city. And it remained so for many centuries. Latvians (Livs, Latgalians) could bring food to the markets, but they had no right to stay in the city overnight. More precisely, they had, if they could present a certificate that they are:

1) servants in German homes, and...

2) "workers of merry houses" (famous throughout Northern Europe).

There were no Latvian quarters in Riga, but besides the German and Danish ones, there were Jewish quarters. From this memory, most likely, and that special zeal of the Latvian SS-sheep in the work on the "final solution". And at the moment when Peter the Great and the Swedes decided their affairs at the Nystadt Congress, any political Latvian nation simply did not exist. There was just a Swedish province, among whose peasants the Livs statistically predominated... In my book "The Second World Reset" (2007), I focus on this using one famous Protestant slogan: "When Adam plowed the land, and Eve spun where was the nobleman then?"

It was in the era of feudalism that the disciples of the first reformer, the forerunner of Protestantism, Wycliffe, basing all their social criticism on the Bible, put forward the famous, absolutely understandable thesis, "slogan".

This thesis has entered the very fabric of Protestant culture, and I think there will be nothing insulting for solid Protestants — Latvians in using it to illustrate the following historical alignment: "In the XIII-XVI centuries, when Janis herded pigs, and Marta washed the floors - where was he then

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a Latvian nobleman (or a Latvian senator, or a Latvian burgomaster of Riga)?"

Here we are not talking about any cultural lag of the Latvian nation - we are talking about its absence. As agricultural personnel, the population of Livonia was just distinguished by diligence, neatness and, in general, a higher culture of production. And actually the Latvian merchants, the intelligentsia, and in general the "Latvian political nation" were formed only in the bosom of the Russian Empire. By the way, there is one more forgotten story: the heroic defense of Riga in 1812!

This is to blame - our by no means widescreen view sometimes cuts off such important details! If the year is 1812, then we know what to talk about... And everyone is talking about the same thing. And meanwhile, in 1812, very fierce battles were going on with the Germans near Riga. Yes, yes, the Prussians, Bavarians, Westphalians, intimidated by Napoleon, who dutifully entered his Grand Army, very furiously carried out his order. But they could not take Riga.

Many Latvian peasants fought with the enemy in the ranks of the Russian army. On the territory of the occupied Kurzeme, the peasants created partisan detachments, which inflicted significant damage on the Napoleonic invaders. In the area of the Tīrel swamps, the Latvian partisans destroyed an entire cavalry unit - a squadron. In Vidzeme, on the opposite side of the Daugava, local residents monitored the enemy, informing the command of the Russian army about any attempt by the enemy to cross the river, and also indicating to the Russian soldiers the places where it was most convenient to attack the French and Prussian detachments. In the struggle against the invaders, Latvian artisans from Riga especially distinguished themselves. Members of the Latvian brotherhood of hemp scuttlers, led by their foreman Slava Martyns, voluntarily came to the aid of the guards of the city fortifications, since the small Russian garrison did not have enough people to service the cannons. These people did not leave their combat post even when their houses and property were burning before their eyes. The selflessness of the Riga brotherhood of hemp scuttlers was noted especially

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battle with a diploma issued by the command of the Russian army. The support of the Russian army was also provided by members of the brotherhood of transporters, who transported various military cargo across the Daugava free of charge.

As you can see, for a hundred years as part of the Russian Empire, Riga has already become a Latvian city, and the Latvians defended it from the Napoleonic civilizers...

In the final Manifesto of Tsar Alexander about the victory over Napoleon, there are also words of gratitude to the defenders of Riga...

But imagine what would have happened to them (the Latvian nation) if Hitler had won? His chief racial adviser was Rosenberg, an Eastsee German, and "that explains a lot" (as another slogan says). In any case, there would have been a lot to explain to fifteen generations of him, the Baltic German Rosenberg — the Lettish and Estonian servants and maids. Well, if you burned all the Jews, well, if you did some more work (Sonder teams against Belarusian partisans) - how long after that would you trust to flaunt with the "Schmeissers"?

An interesting point. Hitler in Table Talk seems to be talking about one thing (complains a little about the Baltic Germans), but at the same time he blurts out something else (the last 5 words from his quote. And such slips actually mean much more than all diplomatically verified clichés): "It is often difficult for me to get along with our Baltic families... They behave with such superiority that I have never met anywhere else. A very pleasant feature in them is an amazing sense of solidarity. Since for centuries they were the rulers of an inferior race, it is quite understandable that they behaved as if the rest of humanity consisted of Latvians..."

It must be objectively admitted that the period of untying that centuries-old knot was cruel. The Latvians of 1941 had a difficult choice. The rest had quite fair claims to both the Russians and the Jews. You know, that same Arais was half-jokingly called "Shustin" by his comrades-in-arms. It's both a joke and revenge. Simon Shustin was Deputy People's Commissar of Internal Affairs Lat

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Viy SSR. On June 26, 1941, he ordered 78 political prisoners to be shot as "socially dangerous" in the Riga Central Prison. Just days before the arrival of the Germans managed to kill 129 people. But after all, the retreating Soviet troops also received shots from around the corner ...

Revenge - in response to revenge - in response to the revenge that was the answer to ...

How do you really imagine this whole tangle, the choice: to be in the team of Arais or to be his victim ... - then you can say in somewhat unexpected but newfangled terms even about those exiled in 1940 to Siberia: "Yes, they were simply saved ... Karma!

The vast majority of those deported in 1940 did not end up in the Gulag, they worked on Siberian collective farms. This young maximalist will mint: "NKVD, deportation, worse than fascism." And a wise person, who takes in the entire Baltic tragedy with his mind's eye, will still think: is it not better to work on a Siberian collective farm for 8 years than to decide every day for 4 years, to choose between ... And between what you had to choose, is outlined above. Karma.

So, two postulates can be addressed to the entire Latvian nation:

1) Tsarist Russia did not take sovereignty from you. This is generally clearer than a clear day. Who will object? Latvian duke, king, president of the era of 1725? ("Nishtad Peace Treaty" annexing Livonia to Russia).

2) The USSR - yes, it took it, but what exactly ... did it take? Someone's crafty formalism will call this the situation in Latvia in 1919-1940. - "sovereignty", but the simple truth of history is that until the 700-year-old masters of the Baltic region, the Germans, were brought to their current FRG state, the Baltic republics could not have real sovereignty. The historical knot was not yet untied by the Versailles gift of 1918. There was only one menacing shout from Hitler, not even backed up, in March 1939, and sovereign Lithuania fell into his hands. And the entry of Soviet troops in 1940 simply stopped this process.

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The Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact demarcated "spheres of influence" - terrible? But after all, even in Yalta, the reference democratic countries were already recognized - literally the same "spheres of influence". This "by definition" limited the sovereignties of many countries, but after all, even in the Versailles era, their sovereignties had, in other terms, a "floating rate".

For example, having learned about the Tehran agreement of the Allies in 1943, about the post-war inclusion of the Baltic republics in the USSR, Hitler immediately retorted: he declared Latvia, Estonia - independent.

The historical motivation of the Fuhrer is extremely interesting here: Latvia and Estonia actually gained independence in 1918 from the hands of the German general von der Goltz, who ousted the Red Army. And Germany gave this conquest of its own (Latvian-Estonian independence) in 1940 to the Soviet Union, and now, in 1943, it is free to take it back from the USSR and again issue Latvians-Estonians...

Difficult to formulate the Fuhrer? But, taking this "independence" from Hitler's hands in 1943. The Balts who received the gentlemen, therefore, accepted that Hitler's argument, as well as the "independence" that was presented, in fact, for the second time, counting from 1918.

Several new signs have been added at the commandant's offices in Tallinn and Riga. What does this mean, besides the fact that the price of that Baltic "independence" is "pfening on a market day"? (Yes, exactly: half a pfening each for Estonia and Latvia).

Ultimately, the "Yalta system", being responsible for the course of the Cold War – and for getting out of it, peacefully presented, in 1991, to Riga – Tallinn – Vilnius, sovereignty – which is really worth much more than those two German gifts. 1918 and 1943...

From the point of view of the current situation and the modern understanding of international law, one can argue for a long time in what way the annexation by the Soviet Union of those three republics corresponds to signs of aggression. But... just in order for the international situation itself to become "modern", politically correct - in general, the one that it is now - and the elimination of the Nazi Reich, the victory of the Great War was required!

You can, of course, indulge in such chronological dreams: "Oh, if 6 is after May 1945, all of a sudden ... - and immediately de

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December 1991! The USSR accepts the surrender of Germany and immediately announces self-dissolution! How wonderful it would be... After all, there is a saying about "the Moor who has done his job", these Russians should do just that!"

It is akin to geographic dreams: "Oh, it was not the Baltic, but the warm Mediterranean Sea, and most importantly, on the other side of the Iron Curtain!

I would suggest to Latvian historians to take a somewhat new look and objectively evaluate the following. Yes, sovereignty was taken away in 1940 and returned in 1991. The aberration of historical vision here is as follows: now, in the 2000s, national sovereignty, international

law, human life, democracy seem to be such absolute values ... and this feeling seems to be carried over to 1940. But in reality, all these securities have their own floating rates. And what was the specific cost of national sovereignty in that year, 1940, you better ask your Baltic neighbors, the Danes, for example. Or the same Icelanders. Occupied by the British - just preventive...

In 1991, of course, things were different. The weight, the "exchange rate" of national sovereignties has increased greatly. But in order for this historical knot to be untied, everything that happened had to happen.

Do you remember the Baltic Singing Revolutions broadcast all over the world then? (By the way, do they sing at the stadiums now? - It's also interesting: are they going to sing now, hundreds of thousands simply, without protests)? The image is evoked like this: they picked up a bird in cold times, kept it in a cage in winter. And released - in the spring ...

Just understand this allegorically: the autumn of 1991 was a favorable Spring for the republics that had become so sovereign.

With singing (stadium, nationwide) the bird flew away.

With God blessing! And it would have been nice to do without other bird analogies, manifestations reminiscent of washed hats and clothes.

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True, you and I had one more mutual burden: the construction of this strange communism, which was not built in any way, was not "conquered". Either the Red Latvian Riflemen helped us to conquer it, or we helped them, but it's no good at all ... However, if not communism, then first-class industrial enterprises were nevertheless built in the Baltics. Factories, ports, power plants that feed the Baltic people to this day ...

And the Latvians, who really know the Russians, who are doing business with us today, they know very well that the fears of a new annexation of the Baltic states to Russia are complete nonsense. These fears can be imitated by earning a little extra money, but in truth it is clear that now, further on the Russian-Baltic horizon, there is only business.

The Russian Empire and the USSR have already played their great, incredibly complex, which I still hope will be studied better. (At the same time, forcing the Germans to win back with their "Drang nach osten")... Now ahead of the century (?) - only naked business...

Well, how was it possible to explain all the unimaginable complexity of such a historical tangle - that cheerful, confident, fit Canadian pensioner who landed? Excellent - we admit, preserved, looking: full OK! Outwardly very attractive...

But how can she explain everything that happened here ?!

I myself, to be honest, am sincerely touched by the endless strings of these jaunty, gray-haired, optimistic retired American-Canadian tourists. Endless lightning flashes shooting stained-glass windows at "my" metro station, Novoslobodskaya. In some photo album, now lying in Canada or the USA, there is both my smile and a raised thumb, accidentally caught in the frame of a hurrying Muscovite. (Although Arbatskaya and Komsomolskaya-Koltsevaya are, in my opinion, cooler examples of the imperial Grand Style).

But... returning to our topic, the equalization of the periods of "Soviet and German occupations"... here even the image of a cheerful pensioner recedes. Comparing Soviet clumsiness, sometimes idiotic mistakes, with The Great Millennium

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Hitler's plan" is the logic of a rather... resentful, angry and narrow-minded child. "Here they will burn all these, and those, and even those, and only then - all. And they will open in Salaspils... mmm... "Amusement Park"! Or... "Hitlerland" with ice cream and with... (completing the German analogy) with "Ersatz-Cola"!

In the mentioned book "The Second World Reset", I cited a fragment of a letter from our deputy of the State Duma of the Russian Federation, Deputy Chairman of the Committee on International Affairs of the State Duma, Natalia Alekseevna Narochinskaya. In 2005, congratulating the President of the Republic of Latvia, Mrs Vaira Vike-Freiberga, she wrote to her:

"This Victory saved the Latvian people from disappearing from world history, from the fate of turning from a nation into a faceless human material, into servants for the masters from the Third Reich, who can barely read geographical signs in Ingermanland in German. In the subsequent period, Latvians, like Russians and other peoples of the historical Russian state, experienced their share of everything that was in our common Fatherland - good and bad, but they became professors, inventors and generals, received for the achievements of the national culture state awards, have preserved themselves as a nation.

I sincerely hope that the Latvian people, with their wisdom and dignity, will overcome the stage of self-affirmation based on a sweeping denial of the past and enmity towards Russia."

And in conclusion, let us return to the "Commission of Latvian Historians" indicated at the beginning of the chapter (founded on November 13, 1998, on the initiative of the former President of the country G. Ulmanis, etc.), with four working groups, foreign members...

This entire chapter of mine is one step through the wind-blown Russo-Baltic history, and, of course, I do not pretend that it is possible to go all the way from this side and proudly hoist on the building of the Riga City Hall (or on the Dome Cathedral) a new "banner of victory", victory over history. Say, listen, Rigans, read! Everything was so-and-so!

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No, real success, real victory can only be a common victory, building up what both sides would recognize as "Russian-Baltic history." Anya "propaganda."

That is why I am keeping an eye on the work carried out by the Latvian side, and I will publish here fragments of the report of the Latvian historian with my brief comments.

Lecture by Dr. Irene Schneidere "The policy of the occupation regime of the Soviet Union in Latvia in the light of Russian archives".

"Only thanks to the financial support of the Commission of Historians, after a long break, Latvian historians managed to "return" to the archives of Moscow. They could not only work with documents there, but also order copies. Scientists get acquainted with the received materials, the documents are published and widely used in scientific articles. However, I would like to start not with a review of documents, but with a brief description of the conditions in which I had to work. Work in the archives of Moscow, unfortunately, cannot be called normal for a number of reasons. My observations stem from my travel experiences over the past three years.

Has anything changed in the work of archives since the 1980s? As far as I can tell, little, if anything, has changed. Yes, the former Central Party Archive, which had previously been practically closed to researchers, became available. Now this archive is called the Russian State Archive of Socio-Political History (GASPI).

I would like to say a few words about the specific aspects of the work. I'll start with those circumstances that complicate the work. The work of historians is influenced by personal attitude towards them.

archive staff. Muscovites are great patriots, so they certainly believe their mayor Yuri Luzhkov, who talks about apartheid, the infringement of Russians in Latvia.

(A subtle irony. Mrs. Irene's good style... The only thing, though, is that not only mayor Yury Luzhkov spoke about apartheid, the infringement of Russians in Latvia, but many European commissions that studied your order on the spot. - I. Sh.)

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Powerful propaganda has an impact on the inhabitants of the Russian capital.

Since the last years of the era of Boris Yeltsin, declassification commissions have not been working in the archives. Strange things happen to secret documents. In the former Central Party Archive there is a fund 600 - a bureau of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks, which in the first post-war years "looked after", that is, controlled the power structures in the Latvian SSR.

The working conditions are also bad: microfilms are very difficult to read, the number of cases ordered is unreasonably small (only 5 cases).

At the same time, I would like to emphasize that, for example, in SASPI, the work is greatly facilitated by a carefully compiled inventory, already by the name of the case one can judge whether there will be something about Latvia. This certainly makes the job easier, especially with such a huge fund.

After such a not very optimistic introduction, the question arises: was there any point in going, wasting time, money, nerves? The answer is three times yes. Valuable, even unique documents about Latvia during the Soviet occupation were obtained from the archives of Moscow.

...The plan of socialist construction included the deportation of the "foreign element", the collectivization of agriculture, and special attention was paid to the fight against the church. Only one conclusion can be drawn - the work must be continued, because the archives of Moscow are just beginning to reveal their secrets.

... In my opinion, essential documents revealing the processes of 1940-1941. and the real intentions of Moscow are kept in the fund of V. Molotov. I would like to note only one point: in June 1940, the leadership of Moscow expected armed resistance to the Soviet occupation, but not from the army, but from the Aizsargs. This, to a certain extent, explains why mass repressions were carried out against the members of this organization (...)

The fund contains 28 cases, of which 10 are not available to researchers (Latvian). However, it turned out that not

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to which they are issued to foreign researchers. This can be judged from the footnotes in the works of our foreign colleagues. Absolutely incomprehensible differentiated approach.

"Exactly, Miss Irene!" Differentiated, but not "total" approach! If Russia thought, for example, to hide some information tightly, or create a fake, and use the non-admission of Latvian historians for some kind of anti-Latvian disinformation campaign ... well, how can all this be built on the closure of archives - only for Latvians and ... preservation (how do you confirm this), access for Americans, Swedes?! Indeed, by copying "these secrets" from them (it's hard to imagine that the Swedes will refuse you), you will even more confidently fend off such a (hypothetical) attack... Here, as a former PR specialist, I'll even say that there will even be an additional huge plus for the disadvantaged, well presented in the form of newspaper and TV announcements: "This is what the Moscow archivists tried to hide from us, Latvian historians, so clumsily, believing their mayor Yuri Luzhkov

The facts of archival discrimination that you are talking about are truly outrageous. And I admit it - not at all for the sake of appearances, such things are even more disgusting for ourselves, since we know the fundamental principle, the archetype of all this collision. If things were like you, Mrs. Irene, say something like: "Give documents to the Germans, but not to the Latvians. Let the Americans in, but don't let the Balts in!", then this is a completely different old disease of ours. After all, this is a replica, this is the "work" of that Bulgakov doorman "<... croaked: we only have hard currency!". A differentiated approach, currency "Birches", distributors, bonds, checks ("with a stripe" and "without a stripe" were in a special way for black marketers). We ourselves are humiliated that that porter could well become a minister of something, and also carefully pursue the same subtle policy ... But still, these are difficulties, to put it mildly ... technical and to yours, madam Irena, a very emotional passage: "After such a not very optimistic introduction, the question arises: was there any point in going, wasting time, money, nerves? The answer is yes three times!", I can only add on my own behalf, and summing it up, say: "Four times yes!"...

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In general, is the fate of one Baltic republic really so terrible, which bloodlessly lost its sovereignty and regained it without a single shot, to the singing of beautiful folk songs of a nationwide million-strong choir?

There is also a unique pattern, beauty in such a fate. And if some Latvian suddenly reads the book up to this point (despite the things two pages ago that may seem offensive), then he will probably say: here it is, the propaganda of "stupid Russian resignation to fate."

But it was precisely the aristocrat of the spirit, Friedrich Nietzsche, who formulated the main conclusion (slogan) of his philosophy in relation to a person/society in this way: "Amor fati (love of fate)!" And he gave an explanation (which, among other things, turned out to be the most accurate forecast for our entire twentieth century): "There is nothing more terrible than the class of barbarian slaves who have learned to treat their existence as an injustice and are now preparing to take revenge on only for himself, but also for all generations."

To carry such a disease within oneself and overcome it—isn't that a lofty fate?

Chapter 11 ESTONIA OF THE BRONZE AGE

However, it would be extreme great-power arrogance: to announce this "Baltic stop", and confine ourselves, as an example, to one Latvia. Saying about the Baltic states with their "singing revolutions" is enough. And all their national differences are distinguishable, only at their... micro level. Therefore, I will explain in advance: even if some unpleasant similarities of Estonian political life are revealed in this chapter, then there will be no such overstepping of the "Gulliverian". In fact, if historians single out any of the "Baltic republics", the next step, respectively - uniting them into a kind of Latvia-Estonia - then on the basis of their greater involvement in Hitler's Europe, the supply of recruits to the Waffen-SS, more diligence in the "final solution". In relation to Russia, Latvians and Estonians are united by the fact that they, having been domestic servants and agricultural workers in the Baltic provinces for hundreds of years, were formed as political nations - only in the bosom of the Russian Empire. The very acquisition of statehood by them in 1918, according to Hitler, is 100% the merit of the German General von der Goltz, who drove out the "Reds", but we must admit: their readiness for the state phase of life, their first, fairly confident steps in this field - an indicator of their well-formedness, as political nations.

The only clarification that unites them, Latvia and Estonia, is not the most pleasant - but it is also objective, just as objective as the rotation of the planets, the tilt of the earth's axis, etc. And it consists in the fact that this readiness for statehood, "political formation" are not absolute indicators. There is no "readiness at all", there is - go

readiness for certain conditions. And objectively speaking, the respected Baltic republics were not ready for full-fledged statehood in the conditions of Europe in the 1930s. The very political climate of that period linked this readiness not only with the formation of parliamentary parties, with the composition of their national anthem and the development of a coat of arms and flag, but also with the formation of approximately ... 100-120 divisions per republic.

After all, this is some kind of optical-psychological deception, a trick that consists in transferring the current conditions to the 1930s. Two or three dozen democratic Strasbourg PACE resolutions, swimming in their texts, and indeed it will seem that all the assumptions are real. That everyone would have gotten along just fine, and all the limitrophes would have survived, if Hitler's executor was not Himmler, but, let's say, Havel... Vaclav. And so on ... and then the new Wagner will write, like the Nuremberg Mastersingers, his own - the Strasbourg Philistines ...

In general, another nation, remembered for the stadium "singing revolution", was released into the wild, like a bird, at the right weather period, and, like in the previous chapter, Latvia, one can wish a happy flight, and also, if possible, without other avian manifestations ... well, you remember - about wiping coats and hats.

And just like in the last chapter to recall that - yes, according to the then red posters that made everyone's eyes sore - socialism-communism was built in Estonia, but in the end they were built:), oil shale companies and giant power plants near Narva, allowing not only to watch TV with new democratic TV programs, shows and quizzes all over Estonia, but also to sell electricity even to Finland.

ESTONIA AT WAR

A little later, dear reader, there will be a story about today's epic with the transfer of the Bronze Soldier, there will be an opportunity to tell about a completely fatasmago

ric things. About the level of absurdity to which that "war of the Bronze Age" reached, so high that when I published a series of essays about those events, I had to bring in confirmation - bundles of Estonian newspapers, which are supplied to me by my old friend, now a resident of Estonian Igor Voronov. And ordinary Moscow editors somehow could not believe that some Estonian guys threatened to burn the whole of Estonia (and successfully set about it) — if that monument was not...

But according to all dramatic laws, tragicomedy is preceded by real tragedy. Next, I will quote the work of Andrey Petrenko, Candidate of Historical Sciences:

OTVELIKIH BOW TO COURLAND. BATTLE PATH OF THE 8TH ESTONIAN FIRE HULLS

Birth

In the days of the battle near Moscow, on December 18, 1941, a resolution was adopted by the State Defense Committee (GKO) of the USSR on the formation of the 7th Estonian Rifle Division of the Red Army. It was planned to staff its personnel with Estonians, people of other nationalities - natives and residents of Estonia - conscripts, conscripts in the reserve, servicemen of the army and rear units, as well as those returning to service from hospitals. Mostly Estonians were appointed commanders in the unit. The same applied to political workers (among them, by the way, was the Hero of the Soviet Union Arnold Meri, who was awarded this title back in August 1941).

The division was formed in the Ural Military District, in the Sverdlovsk Region. Moreover, the results of the recruitment exceeded all expectations and assumptions (in total, 26,445 people arrived in the Estonian units until the autumn of 1942). As early as February 10, 1942, the order of the People's Commissariat of Defense of the USSR on the creation of the second Estonian division, the 249th rifle division, followed. On September 25, 1942, the directive of the Supreme High Command marked the birth of the 8th Estonian Rifle Corps, whose commander was appointed

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Major General (later Lieutenant General) Lembit Pern.

The national military formations of the Red Army were brought into battle only with the special permission of the Supreme High Command. This was preceded by contacts with the leaders of the relevant Communist Party. Even at the time of the most difficult situation in the autumn of 1942 near Stalingrad, when all the reserves were going there, Stalin, after a conversation with the secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party (Bolsheviks) of Estonia, confirmed: the corps would be sent to the Kalinin Front, closer to Estonian territory.

By the end of 1942, the Estonian military units numbered over 27,300 people: the 7th division - 10,052, the 249th - 10,235 people, the reserve regiment - 6617 (in May 1943, the 221st tank division was transferred to the 8th corps). Regiment "For Soviet Estonia", in the summer of 1944 - air squadron "Tazuya" of 14 U-2 aircraft, other units and subunits). Estonians made up 88.8% of the corps. 67 Estonian Swedes fought in the 249th division. In general, the percentage of Estonians in the two Estonian divisions of the Red Army was higher than the percentage of Estonians in the population of the pre-war Republic of Estonia (88.1% in 1934).

baptism by fire

In December 1942, the corps was transferred to the Kalinin Front and merged into the 3rd Shock Army. By this time, the operation to liberate Velikiye Luki, which began on November 24, was already underway. On November 29, the city was surrounded, but the 10,000-strong German garrison under the command of Lieutenant Colonel von Zass, commander of the 277th Infantry Regiment and a descendant of Ostsee barons from the Estonian island of Saaremaa, was not going to lay down their arms.

The battles in the city blocks, equipped by the Germans as permanent fortifications, were fierce and bloody. All the officers of the Estonian divisions, up to the commanders of the regiments, took part in the attacks. The Estonian units suffered significant losses, almost all commanders of platoons, companies and battalions were killed or wounded.

Enemy resistance weakened only from January 14, 1943, when the surrender of groups of Wehrmacht soldiers began

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20-30 people in each. The headquarters of the garrison and its chief von Zass were captured with a fight on January 16th. Moreover, one of the officers of the corps who captured the lieutenant colonel, Captain Hammer (his entire family died in besieged Leningrad), was a shepherd in childhood on the Valjala manor on the island of Saaremaa, which belonged to the von Sass baronial family.

The 8th Estonian Corps actively participated in the Velikiye Luki operation for 42 days. He captured 1554 prisoners, including 61 officers, destroyed 123 bunkers, 261 firing points, 60 guns and 21 mortars, suppressed a large number of targets, and took rich trophies. The battle in Velikiye Luki was the baptism of fire of the formation, its fighters showed mass heroism. The monuments on the mass graves of the soldiers of the Estonian Corps on the high bank of the Lovat near Velikiye Luki remained a reminder of these battles. In the divisions, by the end of the fighting, about half of the staff remained in the ranks. The corps was withdrawn to the reserve.

On native land

The next important milestone on the combat path of the Estonian Corps was the operation to liberate Narva. It involved his 354th and 917th rifle regiments, three engineer battalions, all three artillery regiments, the 45th and 221st tank regiments, and a squadron of night bombers. All of them were active during the decisive assault on the city, which began on July 25, 1944. On July 26, the task was completed, Narva was cleared of the enemy (the 85th artillery regiment was given the name "Narva" for these battles on August 9).

On September 17, the corps entered the territory of the Estonian SSR with fighting. Having crossed the Emajõgi River and swept away the stubbornly resisting enemy, the Estonian divisions and regiments successfully developed the offensive. Thus, the 7th division traveled 30 km in a day and liberated Alatskivi. By that time, the Nazis began a hasty retreat from the Narva sector of the front. Parts of the corps, leaving on September 19 to the northern part of Lake Peipsi, stood in the way of the withdrawal of large masses of German troops. Their attempts to break through to the west were stopped at Avinur

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me the detachment sent here by the corps commander, consisting of an infantry battalion, a regiment of tanks and a regiment of self-propelled guns.

After that, by order of the corps command, one of the mobile forward detachments of the front was formed, marching on the capital of Estonia, led by Colonel Vyrk, commander of the 354th regiment. On September 21, 1944, having received the order "Liberate Tallinn tomorrow!", The detachment, having fought about 120 km, captured the airfield with 25 aircraft, after which it broke into the city on September 22 at about 11.30 am. At the same time, units of the 8th Army entered the Estonian capital. By evening, Tallinn was completely controlled by the Soviet troops.

Lieutenant Johannes Lumiste and Corporal Elmar Nagelman from the 354th Regiment hoisted a red flag on the Long Herman Tower of Tallinn's Toompea Castle.

For 10 days, the battles for the mainland of the Estonian SSR continued. During this period, the gratitude of the Supreme Commander-in-Chief was twice declared to the soldiers of the corps. The name "Tallinn" was given to the 8th Estonian Corps, the 7th Estonian Rifle Division, and the 45th Separate Tank Regiment. The 249th Estonian Division and the 85th Corps Artillery Regiment were awarded the Order of the Red Banner. The 221st Separate Tank Regiment was named "Pärnu".

The operation to liberate the Moonsund Archipelago began on September 27 and lasted until November 24, 1944. Three islands were quickly occupied: Vormsi on 28 September, Muhu on 30 September and Hiiumaa on 3 October. But the fighting on the largest, most important, most fortified and with the largest garrison island of Saaremaa dragged on for 7 weeks.

After a series of fierce battles (including at Tehumardi), the Soviet troops reached the southern tip of Saaremaa, the Syrve peninsula, and faced serious resistance from the enemy, who had large forces and well-prepared defensive positions here. Repeated attempts to break through them immediately were unsuccessful. After the transfer of reinforcements on November 18, a powerful assault was launched, and he brought victory. November 24, 1944 249th Estonian Rifle

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the division, together with other formations of the Red Army, cleared the last inch of Estonian land from fascist invaders.

Final chord

In the spring of 1945, the Estonian Corps as part of the 2nd Baltic Front took part in the battles against the Courland grouping of the Wehrmacht. On March 17, its units began offensive operations and conducted them continuously, breaking through two lines of enemy defensive positions on the front by March 21

about 6 km wide, up to 4 km deep. The dominating height with the fortified point of Kaulicas, Blidene station, and a section of the Remte-Saldus road were taken. In the battle for the Blidene railway station, the platoon commander of the 300th regiment, Lieutenant Jakob Kunder, performed a feat by covering the embrasure of the enemy bunker with his body.

The offensive continued for seven days. The infantry divisions of the corps suffered significant losses. On March 25, Soviet troops went on the defensive. There was some calm. On March 31, the Estonian divisions were withdrawn to the rear.

Here, until May 12, 1945, the corps conducted operations to comb the forests, in which the remnants of the defeated Nazi units were hiding, after which it returned to Estonia. On June 17, he marched solemnly through Tallinn. On June 24, 1945, a combined platoon of the corps took part in the Victory Parade in Moscow. By order of the People's Commissar of Defense of the USSR on June 28, 1945, the unit was transformed into the 41st Guards Estonian Tallinn Rifle Corps, the 7th Division - into the 118th Guards Estonian Tallinn Red Banner Rifle Division, the 249th Division - into 122 th Guards Estonian Red Banner Rifle Division. Five fighters of the Estonian Corps were awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union for special military merits. In total, more than 20,000 soldiers of the corps received state awards for courage on the battlefields."

And a small remark in the continuation of the heroic theme, and before the transition to tragicomedy. The quote from Petrenko's work mentioned the liberation of the island

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Muhu. This is the birthplace of perhaps the most famous Estonian writer Juhan Smuul.

He was born on February 18, 1922. In 1941, he was mobilized into the Red Army, but due to poor health, he was not sent to the front and was demobilized at the beginning of 1944.

But the heroic theme did not escape the Estonian guy. In 1957-1958 Johan Smuul participated in the Polar Expedition to Antarctica and wrote the world-famous Ice Book.

BRONZE SOLDIER

In the beginning, I should note that a certain stock of modern Estonian "exclusive" was formed for me thanks to the editor of "Radio Russia - St. Petersburg" Natalya Savoshchik. Her broadcasts in the spring of 2007 were a voice of solidarity with the defenders of the "Bronze Soldier" of St. Petersburg. But her even more long-term contribution to Russian-Estonian history is the organization of two Formula Tandem festivals in the border cities of Ivangorod (Russia) and Narva (Estonia). In addition to luxurious folklore performances, useful discussions and round tables are also held these days. Their "representativeness" is the highest. Participation was taken by:

Petersburgers — the poet and journalist Elena Elagina, the famous writer Alexander Melikhov, the vice-president of the Academy of Geopolitical Problems Igor Kefeli, the historian, adviser to the director of the Hermitage Yulia Kantor. From Moscow, Alexander Livergant, editor-in-chief of Foreign Literature, and the author of this book. Tallinn was represented by the editor-in-chief of the Russian-language magazine of the same name, and the poet, playwright Elena Skulskaya.

And of course, everyone listened with great (tense at the beginning) attention to the writer Marika Lillemets, the founder and long-term head of the Estonian Journalists' Union. The young extraordinarily elegant lady behaved just fine. The features of her biography are as expressive as her facial features. Uncle, a young, 21-year-old German police officer, died near Tartu. Left a pregnant wife

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and a small child. After the war, a friend of that deceased policeman, who fought in the Red Army, helped them and her all their lives. "... in Estonia, I act as a "lawyer" for Russia; but in Russia I am Estonia's "lawyer."

I was somewhat afraid, but my rather sarcastic "Estonian notes" (articles from Literaturnaya Gazeta, etc.) did not embarrass her in the slightest, they even made her laugh a little.

Now about what I just mentioned above ...

"BRONZE AGE"

This is probably, after all, a kind of phenomenon, "a world record for the concentration of political symbols": in today's (we are talking about 2007) Estonia, 99.9% of political disputes, Russian-Estonian, fascist-anti-fascist clashes are concentrated on Tõnis-mägi, near the monument to the Soviet soldiers-liberators, called by all parties: "The Bronze Soldier".

And when the Riigikogu (Estonian Parliament) submits a bill "on the removal of prohibited structures and military graves..." for consideration, it is immediately clear to everyone who it is against. And the Russian media have already adopted this abbreviation, which brings all political maneuvers to the final goal: the "Law on the Bronze Soldier" (NG of November 16). In the recent presidential elections, Toomas Hendrik Ilves was distinguished by a slightly higher intensity of anti-Russian rhetoric, but he needed arguments. His rivals feared that "Ilves would win if, on the eve of the elections, some priest Gapon again leads the Russian speakers to the Bronze Soldier." Against the "Bronze Soldier" - the Reform Party, the Union of the Fatherland, the Social Democrats, Kez RiBIKA. For - the Centrists and the People's Union. And the newly elected President Toomas Hendrik Ilves immediately called for the relocation of the Bronze Soldier from Tõnis Mägi.

"TALLINN DEMOSPHERE"

Rallies on Tõnis Mägi are very often interrupted by fights. Although this is still a question: what is interrupted by what? When the police nevertheless detained the most indefatigable "militant" -

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Siim Abroy, the newspaper "51 Obiept" described him as "a hero of a rally, an inspired orator, vilely provoked by some Russian guy." But Nikolay Boyarchuk, a correspondent for the leading Estonian Russian-language newspaper Vesti den za denny, conducted his own mini-blitz investigation, intercepting Siim Abroi before the next rally. The "inspirational speaker" had a boxer's mouthguard in his mouth! (rubber pad protecting teeth). The moment - sorry - underestimated! Boyarchuk had to be given a "battle canvas" — a picture of another hot day at Tõnis-mägi. But now, at a geographical and temporal distance, we can imagine and admire: the "Estonian Demosthenes" with a rubber cap in his mouth! What follows paints a simply fantastic picture, the well-known image of a buffoon, a "hot Estonian guy", simply disappears. The leader of the fighters against the Bronze Soldier, Jüri Liim, became famous for threatening to blow up the Bronze Soldier countless times. The punctual and generally politically impartial Estonian police leave Liim at large because not the slightest action was recorded that somehow reinforced his threat. So on May 9, 2006, Liim broke the main applause of the rally, saying that he knows a woman who intends to have sex with the Bronze Soldier. With these streams of eloquence, Liim even knocked out and definitely "set up" the President of Estonia. It turned out that Arnold Ruutel twice awarded Liim with the highest award of Estonia, the Order of the State Emblem. (Probably an order for every thousand threats). And only then did they remember that, according to the law, a person can be awarded the highest Estonian order only once. Information about overcoming this legal incident has not yet been received. The confusion did not subside even after correspondent Nikolai Boyarchuk got a "superman" (at least according to his order-bearing statute) for a frank conversation, right on the day of that rally on May 9th. Jüri Liim told a correspondent for a Russian-language newspaper that he had nothing against the monument, "but he was extremely upset by the waving of red flags near it."

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HOT SUMMER

In fact, it is clear that behind all this phantasmagoria is the struggle of the Russian population of Estonia for civil rights. But the further events of this summer are so surprising and, unfortunately, did not fall into the sphere of attention of the Russian media, so one must turn to the Estonian authorities for confirmation. The largest forest fires in the volosts: Harku, Kiili, Saku. On the night of July 28, Keila-Joa and Aniya caught fire at the same time.

In Vääna-Jõesuu, a forester recorded simultaneous fires on both sides of the road. Surveillance director Anto Aguraia admitted: "The facts indicate that a pyromaniac is operating in our forests." All of Estonia was waiting for a semantic outcome (no less likely than extinguishing fires), and now... Channel 2 reported that the president's office, the prime minister, and the Ministry of Internal Affairs had finally received an explanation-threat. Me5ade TiVa\$a]ae ozaita ("Forest Incinerators" Share Partnership!) announces: "We will make sure that the fires do not stop until the idol is removed. Let's set the forests on fire and let the whole of Estonia burn down! "Idolishche" from the manifesto of the arsonists is still the same Bronze Soldier.

But it cannot be assumed that in this irrational confrontation all Estonians united against the "Russian-speaking descendants of the occupiers". The author and sculptor Ann Roos recently testified that the models for his famous monument were also Estonians. This made half of the Protestants, those who fixed themselves on the sculpture as such, a laughingstock (probably, there were many fabrications about the Slavic features of the "Soldier").

The mayor of Tallinn, Jüri Ratas, is still guarding the monument with police forces, but recently ordered a scientific and legal examination of the issue of its future status.

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With its scientific expertise, Estonia has set another record for the world. Absolute world record profitability

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sti semiotic research. SEMIOTICS, the science of signs, founded by the American logician and philosopher C. Pierce. As is well known: over the past century, linguistics, literary and, more broadly, art history have "adopted semiotic analysis", the Soviet, Tartu school of semiotics of the famous scientists Lotman and Gasparov has received worldwide recognition, although... "... the Soviet state paid negligible attention to semiotics" (a common place in today's memoirs).

And how amazed Lotman and Gasparov would be today at the suddenly fallen support for their, formally speaking: scientific heirs at the University of Tartu! The largest "government order". Yes, yes ... examination. 90,000 crowns - for the analysis of two words! Philologists of the world and the Guinness Book of Records somehow missed this fact...

So, the newspaper KezKi\$ distributed T-shirts with the slogan: "Kopttaya aBji!" ("Communist in the oven"). In order to avoid doubts and conjectures, the newspaper also kindly published a long list of Kottapa's who should go for fuel: Estonian politicians, including, by the way, some of the current leaders of the state.

The Ministry of Internal Affairs of Estonia issued an order to semiotics scientists from the University of Tartu: to analyze the text. And so... for 6 months and for 90,000 kroons, Lotman's successors issued a conclusion: "in this context, the phrase "Kottapa aPji" cannot be considered inciting discord."

The Põhja Prefecture of the Police reported: after an examination, the case was dismissed due to the lack of corpus delicti... But in order not to "cast a shadow on science", I must report: a scientific report

The University of Tartu, of course, did not consist only of the above phrase. The analysis included the following syllogisms:

The phrase itself, in isolation, can be considered inciting discord, but given the whole general context, which included: 1) production, 2) distribution, and 3) open demonstration - the phrase "Kottai4 aBji!" still cannot be considered "inciting".

The indignant profane, ignorant of semiotics ("Disgraceful! 90,000 crowns for two words!") were reassured by the message,

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that the University of Tartu for the same money: (90,000) also conducted an examination of the decency of advertisements for K curds. So to speak - issued a bonus. I cannot doubt the need for the latest examination (I have not seen the advertisement), but in turn I confirm: Estonian advertisers are people of a high, sometimes risky flight of thought.

In July 2006, a huge number of posters were posted around the city: a very naturalistic image of a woman's hand covered in blood, with two torn off fingers. The only signature: "Kaz 5ee op pgta! En? This is fine?"

Tallinners wondered in horror, most assumed that this was a public service announcement, and soon there would be posters-explanations, such as: a stray dog, and those very missing fingers in the bloodied mouth. In confirmation, they recalled another recent public service announcement: a bride in a veil, with a huge bruise under her eye (that was, it seems, against violent feasts) ... But ... it turned out that a bloody three-fingered lady's hand was an advertisement ... steklopa ketov! It turned out "not normal" to put ordinary three-layer ones when five appeared on sale ... So, even without seeing the advertisement of "K-syrki", I assume that the semiotics experts from Tartu were not in vain involved in the examination ...

Yeah! How terribly mistaken one would be who would memorize Estonia today as a cold, politely burgher, boringly measured country!

With her current demosthenes boxers, forest herostrats and Aristotle from the University of Tartu!

But do not consider all the above-described throwing, arson - the main Estonian reaction to historical issues. See below how the Estonian writer Kale Käsper answers the question: Was Estonia occupied after all?

"Instead of occupation, it would be more accurate to speak of annexation, and instead of Russian power, it would be more accurate to speak of a gigantic social experiment. With the occupation, everything seems to be clear. Even if the US didn't recognize it... (I'm talking about us, of course, not about Iraq). But is everything so simple? Just as obsequious as

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we are now fulfilling our "allied duty", we changed the government in 1940 and joined the Soviet Union. It is difficult to call it a classic occupation. And even if we pull ourselves together and call submission to threats occupation, a number of questions still remain, at least this one - who occupied us?

The propagandistic answer sounds - Russians. But this is far from the truth.

The October Revolution was far from being a Great Russian enterprise; rather, on the contrary, the key role in it was played by the aliens of the empire: Jews and Georgians, Armenians and Poles, Latvian riflemen, and, to the best of their ability, even Estonians. Trotsky, Kamenev, Zinoviev, Sverdlov, Dzerzhinsky, Stalin,

Ordzhonikidze, Berzins, Vuchetich, Kork—in this list of revolutionaries there are, it is true, several Russian surnames, but they are also pseudonyms.

Nor was Lenin-Ulyanov a pure Russian. Both Jewish and Kalmyk blood flowed in his veins.

A little later, Beria and Mikoyan, Kaganovich and Abakumov, Litvinov and Khrushchev, and tens and tens of thousands of “middle-level leaders” were added to this company. Not to mention the fact that one alien, Iosif Dzhugashvili, seized total power and made such a bloodbath that you rarely see.

The situation changed after the war, and especially after the death of the satrap of “Georgian” origin, when the Russians regained power in the Kremlin and began to call themselves “big brother” – but Estonia had long been annexed by this time.

It is not entirely correct to speak about crimes against the Estonian people.

There were crimes, but they were of a social nature. It was not Estonians who were repressed, but certain social strata: first, high-ranking government officials and big businessmen were taken, later large farmers and those who were denounced by envious neighbors (fellow nation). The common people were not touched, and most of the punished escaped with a slight fright.”

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THANKS TO THE SOVIET POWER

“The economic policy of the Kremlin in the 1960s and 1980s does not meet the concept of occupation either, when subsidies were pouring into Estonia and other “occupied states”, while collective farmers were sucking their paw somewhere in the Yaroslavl region. Yes, the Russians who settled here could expect to receive an apartment soon - but, as one of my relatives said, the poor Estonians had no choice but to build a house for themselves.

We cannot remain silent about the large sums allocated for the development of education, health care and the arts, thanks to which a mighty constellation of scientists and artists has grown in Estonia.

Kaie Kyrb (famous Estonian ballerina — translator's note) once said that if there had been no Soviet power, she would have hit the big world stage.

This is true, but it is also true that if there were no Soviet power, then we would not have such a ballet as it is now (or at least the one that was not long ago), nor such stars. like Kirb.

Can you imagine Hitler spending large sums to raise the level of French ballet while the Bavarian burghers had no sausage in their stores?

Why they don't talk about all these things in our country now is understandable - it is politically unprofitable. Peoples are like people, they like to hear only pleasant things about themselves. This is what demagogues take advantage of, interpreting the past in such a way as to distort the historical truth and thereby create an image that tickles vanity.

Of course, it is difficult to completely deceive the people of our generation, but the younger ones, who did not live under Soviet rule, believe many propaganda slogans.

I believe that instead of occupation it would be more accurate to speak of annexation, and instead of Russian power, of a gigantic social experiment, the ideal of which could really be the happiness of all mankind. But his

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The change in practice brought to all the peoples who were forcibly seized by this experiment, including Russians and Estonians, mostly suffering."

In my opinion, this is an example, even some kind of ... "excessive protection" of the Russians. Dear Kale Kasper, in fact, quite accurately gives information on the national composition of the Soviet government. But, in my opinion, history has placed other accents. Even if the percentage of non-Russians in the Soviet party-government were even higher, the Russians would hardly have to hide behind these figures and blame everything on the "satrap of Georgian origin".

No, on the contrary, it must be admitted that geopolitically the USSR was a continuation of the Russian Empire. The point is not in Beria and Mikoyan, Kaganovich, but in the fact that at that time in the world - the time of empires had not yet passed. It seemed to Woodrow Wilson, Chamberlain and other Nobel Peace Prize winners that they only slightly accelerated the world process, democratized and disaggregated Russia and Germany.

Their first lies are attempts to hide the syringe with which they injected a revolutionary injection into the body of Russia. A steamboat from America with "Trotsky's revolutionaries", a wagon with "Leninists".

The second lie is to write off the failures of democratization to the "sense of historical resentment ... the desire for revenge, revenge" of the losers in the First World War. The world's first fascist government, the capture of Abyssinia is Italy, the first world-class aggression, the capture of half of China is Japan. For reference: both are "the victorious powers of 1918." They were the first to show that in the middle of the twentieth century, the time of empires and imperial wars on the planet had not yet passed.

And another planet for Latvia-Estonia-Lithuania-Poland-Czechoslovakia - the Versailles Congress is not found...

And at the end of the Estonian chapter. The last copies of the first edition of my book World War II Reset sold out in those April days of 2007 when Estonia began its World War II Reset.

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Including in the most literal sense, by "rebooting" the Bronze Soldier monument and the remains of the liberators of Tallinn out of sight. A lot of different things were published about this, but here is an unconditional phenomenon that remained unnoticed. Just imagine how much the Russian community in Estonia has accumulated over the years of reasons and reasons for speaking out! Fair reasons for dissatisfaction and anger, recognized, among other things, by many European Commissions. Hundreds of thousands of stateless people - people without citizenship, restrictions in business, land ownership, the impossibility of holding state and municipal positions, economic discrimination.

But... The "Russian-speaking community" rebelled over something completely intangible!!

Only discrimination in the field of memory, history, brought to rebellion and bloodshed!

Chapter 12 ANTI-SEMITISM - ANTI-ANTISEMITISM

Two fragments of the historical "false wall" were considered, which have some kind of approximate, blurred geographical localization. Although in these two fragments one should by no means see a formidable pointer towards Latvia (the Latvia case is partly projected onto Estonia as well) and Georgia, respectively. It was rather about two types of mentality and, accordingly, two types of distortion of history inspired by ideologists.

Another direction of distortion of Russian history is connected with ... the "Jewish question". Here the strings of logical connections are the shortest. Extremely short. If they said: "Jewish problem", then they have already distorted, falsified. In Russian history, there was no "Jewish problem". There were problems: Anti-Semitism and Anti-Semitism. (First, let's introduce the abbreviations: "As" and "AAs". And a little later, definitions will be given: in what sense the author uses the terms Asi AAs here).

Jewry was not the subject of As and AAs, that is: people of different nations "ruled" these currents. This is generally known.

But... more than that, Jewry often wasn't even the object of As and AAs!

It is a delusion to think that As and AAs are such political lines aimed either at the extermination of the Jews, or at the achievement of the world domination of the Jews...

Or even just to worsen/improve the conditions of their LIFE.

Well, the most superficial example: this odious Jackson-Vanik amendment.

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Initial declaration: The Soviet government - As. American government - Aas. Soviet As - do not give Jews the right to leave. The American AAs, standing up for Jewish rights, introduce this amendment...

And now, for more than 20 years, since the problem of Jewish emigration has not existed in nature, the Amendment remains, once again proving that Jewry in this case was neither a subject nor even an object of Asya AAs' policy...

In general, the book "T.A. Stolypin Complete Collection of Speeches in the State Duma and the State Council. 1906-1911". Everyone remembers the problems of that era: one revolution has died down, another threatens, a world war is on the horizon, terrorists... Siberia must be populated urgently, the peasant community has just been abolished, overpopulation in the countryside, Duma parties are becoming radicalized....

The prime minister's speeches in the book are given in the format of transcripts, reports, with all the remarks, shouts from the audience ... So, Stolypin:

1) Report on the work of the Ministry of Internal Affairs (June 8, 1906);

2) Report on assistance to the famine (June 12, 1906).

And both speeches were constantly interrupted by the cries of the deputies: "And the Bialystok pogrom! A shame! Pogromist! Down with the pogromist! Remember Bialystok! A shame! The Prime Minister is a thug! A shame! Bialystok! Down with!"

Further. All of you represent the correlation between the "concerns" of the State Duma members and the main topics of the press. So you can perfectly imagine all the contents of Russian newspapers in June 1906 ...

This, of course, is a good portrait of that Duma itself, those nonentities who soon seized power from the tsar and immediately dropped it. But it is also a good illustration of the action of those channels, levers of pressure on Russia: Asi AAs.

Just imagine the refined gentleman Stolypin as a "pogromist" (Ac).

Or, all the more ridiculous: to present some Kerensky (not even dressed in a woman's dress) on the contrary: the defender of the Jews against the pogromist Stolypin. ("Kerensky is the mighty AAS")... Nauseating and funny...

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So what about the definition of these Ac and AAs? You must have read such a universal formula hundreds of times, especially from lovers of equilibrium solutions: "We are against anti-Semitism and Zionism! And in my address I foresee something like: "You are inventing some kind of anti-Semitism! This is probably from the fact that you are afraid to kick properly, or simply to call: Zionism".

In general, yes, Zionism did indeed often fit into the uniform of anti-anti-Semitism, but — what's the trick — not only did it fit in. And as for the definitions, for me they are quite simple:

— Anti-Semitism and anti-Semitism are two levers (very effective), two channels of pressure on Russian public opinion and Russian governments that have been operating for about 200 years, used by people of the most diverse ethnicity.

Yes, indeed, Jewish terminology and texture were used, but it is completely unknown, not proven: to what extent anti-Semitism and anti-Semitism, working in the Russian direction, influenced the life of the Jews themselves. It is difficult to find any integral indicators of power and influence here, but even at the most superficial glance, the people who propagandized the dissolution of Jewry and were strict, ardent anti-Zionists — they ensured the maximum promotion of Jews to the top positions in all spheres of state structures. - tour, culture, etc. It is also possible to count the number of Soviet scientists turned by Zionism into simple kibbutzim agricultural workers. All this transfusion "from the 00 side - but from the other side", without even the accepted units of measurement. And we can only say for sure (we repeat once again):

Anti-Semitism and anti-anti-Semitism have been two channels of pressure on Russian public opinion and Russian governments over the past 200 years.

Cybernetics, to whom I belong by the right of my education, call this: the "black box" principle. That is, abstracting from all the internal

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information, the cyberneticist fixes: what is at the input and output of the system.

But to abstract does not mean: to forget

Even if I offered such a somewhat detached view of Asi AAs, this does not mean that I am afraid, I avoid referring to the Jewish texture itself.

Just on this topic, a decent amount of material has accumulated in my journalistic and literary baggage. Conversations with prominent Jewish writers and scholars, several exclusive conversations with the Chief Rabbi of Russia, even an extravagant essay in Nezavisimaya Gazeta, which had many responses, where I considered the Torah as a military charter.

In several books, I touched on the topic of the appearance of Jews in Russia. In the book "The Golitsyns and All Russia" - through the figure of Prince Alexander Nikolaevich, Chief Prosecutor of the Synod, who dealt with the Jews on the personal instructions of Tsar Alexander the First. In the book "Russian vodka. 500 years of undiluted history" - through the policy of propination. In "10 Myths about Ukraine" - about the Polish-Jewish-Ukrainian triangle of forces.

But even these purely "textural" approaches led me to approximately the same conclusion. That Anti-Semitism is not a reaction of the Russian (Ukrainians, Belarusians and Russians were considered by me as one whole) people to the appearance of Jews in their habitat.

That is the barbarism and treachery of the Polish method of exploitation! In the fact that even after 400 years, even just sorting through the purely economic (seemingly) living conditions under the lords, it is possible to draw suspicions of anti-Semitism on the Russian people. Kostomarov notes: The lords, being too lazy to manage the estates themselves (well, to say about the laziness of the lords - this is almost a tautology, the lord and laziness are so fused) - and rented them out to the Jews. "But this is the very root of the problem. It must be admitted that each of the dozens of Ukrainian uprisings, yes, was accompanied by pogroms.

Yes, it's a fact...

...that the unresolved Jewish question is considered by many to be one of the reasons for the collapse of the Russian Empire. Ime

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circulating replica, reduced to a desperate aphorism: "The Poisoned Kiss of Poland." Or there was an option: "The Plague Kiss of Poland." This is about the fact that Poland, which perished in three sections, - as if in revenge - handed over to us this great and terrible ... Jewish question.

Already in 1772, following the first partition of Poland, Russia returned part of Belarus and Ukraine, with a 100,000-strong Jewish population that grew up here during the time of the Commonwealth (and the total number of Jews in the divided country was estimated at 900 000).

Of the well-known Russians, let us recall Derzhavin in the field of solving the Jewish question: he tried to understand the causes of the famine in Belarus, to count the number of Jewish tenants, and ... still receives reproaches for anti-Semitism.

But the Polish kings Boleslav, Casimir and even Mechisava, who allowed the Jews to live, in particular in Ukraine, are revered as great humanists. ("Meshko, krul, blessed, just" – these Jewish inscriptions have been preserved).

Jewish historian Hessen: "The general balance of life in Poland was obviously favorable for the Jews, the Jewish population in Poland increased significantly ... Jews took an active part in the agriculture of the landowners, developing leases ... among other things, wine trades."

The Jewish Encyclopedia: "Serving the interests of the landowners... the Jews incurred the hatred of the population... the anger of the peasant... was directed both at the Catholic Pan and the Jewish tenant... Khmelnytsky's leadership, the Jews, along with the Poles, fell victim.

Here's the thing: the Polish pan invited the Jew to the newly captured Ukraine-Belarus - but only as a tool! Performing the same dirty and dangerous function. And the "key word on the topic" here will be - not the privileges of Casimir the Just, not the letters of the king Leshka Bely, but - propination, rent of churches.

And their work included ... Well, imagine that tavern. Snacks are prohibited. Vodka, more precisely - swill, is made in the backyard of the tavern. For "drinkability", softness - adds

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you potash. To beat off the smell of fuselage - shag, intoxicating herbs.

Drink, drink ("drink")! Drink for the next harvest, drink your cow, harrow, horse... And to collect these debts, to take the cow from the yard is the "privilege" of Abram, or Moses. All the rents have been paid by him to Pan Boleslav or Kazimir for 2 years already - no longer for 3 (4, 5 ...) years in advance ...

It must be admitted that representatives of any other nationalities who occupied a place in this "division of labor" behaved in much the same way. Proof, as the classics would say, of "social determinism": whoever seizes a certain territory needs an agent to exploit it. Here is a prime example. In 1495, the Grand Duke of Lithuania Alexander Jagiellon ordered: "Knock the Zhidov out of the land." But a few years later, elected to the Polish throne, he immediately allowed the Jews to return - to the same Lithuania. That is, as a Polish "official" he saw the need for a cohort of mobile financial agents in the East.

But what ruined the Jews most of all was precisely the precariousness of Polish power over Ukraine. Hence the frequent uprisings, and not only the above-cited Jewish Encyclopedia knows what they threatened the tenants with...

And the Jews themselves, what are they? - They came and announced to King Casimir: - We have been wandering here for two thousand years, dreaming, looking for - just such a dirty, vile and dangerous work as keeping taverns, soldering into debt and confiscating from the peasants the means of their survival, cows, horses, inventory! Like ripping off the payment for the christening of a child, for the funeral of a parent? Those in italics are by no means a statement. This is a hypothetical, "pointing" question.

And if we are to specify further, then renting in Western Rus' (Ukraine, Belarus), that is, that vile "business" left in the end to the Jews - by the Poles and the whole of Europe - essentially contradicted the Laws of Moses. For which it was not allowed to forcibly take a pledge from the debtor. The debtor could only voluntarily pledge a thing that he could do without. Necessary things were forbidden to be accepted as a pledge and ... if the pledged thing was previously

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de unnecessary, became necessary, then it must be returned to the debtor. What is the scope of this rule? According to the Book of Numbers, XY, 16: "Let there be one law and one right for you and for the stranger who dwells with you."

And the fact that these strict "legalists", thorough literalists, crystal-clear massorets, thrown out of Europe to Ukraine, even crossed over the Law of Moses, is another question for them and respected Europe. The real JEWISH QUESTION - unlike those anti-Semitic and anti-Semitic propaganda games.

RIGHT, BRITAIN THE SEA... LIE!

Yes, indeed, why did the Jews go so en masse to rent taverns and churches from the Poles? "Take money from Ukrainians for drinking, christenings, weddings, funerals... But because they, the Jews, simply had no other choice.

For example, the British ... "culturally" expelled everyone - absolutely everyone! - Jews in 1290, but they let them back in ... after ... 355 years. By the way, it turns out that in England, too, it means there was a "Pale of Settlement" - only in them it coincided with the coastline of the British Isles! (That is, Jews either overseas or at sea). After that, to criticize the Russian Pale of Settlement is to stock up on a measure of just the famous British hypocrisy. But today it is possible with every right to return to the British some of the rights and priorities they deserved. For example, the well-known Hitler's signs "Judenfrey" ("free from Jews") - it turns out that on each one you can put a badge in the corner: the famous B in a circle. The copyright for this slogan belongs to the British: here is the 645-year-old priority over the Fuhrer, and the fact of walking, action - 355 years against 10!

The same British Pale of Settlement, coinciding with the coastline of the British Isles, and the same great-Holocausts, the burning of ghettos with inhabitants in Western Europe, caused a new exodus of Jews.

The German emperor was considered the legal successor of the ancient Roman emperor Titus, who, after the destruction of le

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rusalima allegedly acquired the Jews as personal property (Kattegai®. On this basis, the emperor owned all the Jews who lived on the territory of the former Roman Empire, as imperial serfs (Katteggpese), whom he gave, sold or pawned.

But that was at least some kind of protection, the Jews dreamed of the status of Katteggpessche against the backdrop of total extermination (for example, in Silesia in 1453).

And this is not "counter-propaganda" ... - not "parry", in the spirit of the well-known: "You don't have sausage! "But you have blacks being lynched!" The English "final solution" and other facts are given above - just to clarify: where did this problem come from in Rus'.

There is no direct connection here. It was those people, those surviving remnants of the English, German, French ethnic cleansings, who reached, made their way to Ukraine-Belarus! And they agreed to the only job offered by the Poles.

And what other fact proves, illustrates - even the very existence in today's Israel - of the Absorption Authority? The fact that there is a flow, a wave of immigration, is a huge and completely separate problem. So many thousands of Jews who have lived in Europe for centuries is one thing, but so many newcomers who have become a camp near the border is quite another. Here even

Poles are not as guilty as...

The medieval exodus of Jews to Eastern Europe is a fact long and absolutely established, but rarely mentioned. And in the following, "propination-pogrom" context - not mentioned, unfortunately, at all. Today, as is well known, political correctness has reached the point of apologizing for the Crusades, but these events that happened much later (300-400 years later!) Politically correct Europe has not yet touched this knot tied around the neck of Russia!

So, England: 355 years of respectable silence... and certainly not a single anti-Semitic incident! And the Poles during this time ran away from the Ukrainian uprisings 15 times and returned. And they ran away again, leaving their agents to be torn to pieces - thereby creating a reputation for Ukrainians as violent anti-Semites...

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AND ALL THIS IS A WEAKNESS...

But even after what has been said, it is difficult for the reader to imagine the complexity of this Jewish-Polish Russian historical knot. The most significant factor in its delay was the weakness, discontinuity of control of the Poles over Belarus-Ukraine. In general, the "historical beneficence" of the Polish king and pans can be depicted in the following parable.

Someone ... Casimir, once says to Abram:

"I am sorry to see your family in distress. I want to help.

— Financially?

- Yes! Here I give you a receipt. One person owes me 1000 chervonets. Go get it from him. And leave from this amount - for the needs of your persecuted family ... yes, at least all 300.

- Thank you, noble sir! Tell me the name and address of this person.

- Well, his name is ... Stepan Timofeevich. Surname Razin. He is standing on these ... canoes - somewhere near Astrakhan. Mmm-yes... that week, they say, he drowned a Persian princess. So, good luck to your family!

Frankly, in this anecdote Stepan Razin is posed as a "sign" brawler, a brand. Well, okay, let's add: there were also similar "receipts" in the names of Khmelnytsky Zinoviy-Bogdan, atamans Serko, Maxim Perebeinos, Sulima, Doroshenko, Zheleznyak, Gonta ...

One of the optional tasks of this book is the resolution of the issue of "Ukrainian anti-Semitism". The expectation that someone with more information and more means of disseminating it widely will say or publish something like...

- Yes, yes. There were pogroms in Ukraine. The work was already very risky: renting churches is not for you to grow carrots! But there was no other work. But in England-Germany, before the cleansings, we didn't seem to rent the local churches, cathedrals! - that's what is characteristic and insulting!

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Jews who came to Russia - NOT as tenants - immediately had quite cultural conditions. The Shafirovs became barons, 130 years before the Rothschilds!

Here it is a true, unbiased look at this difficult problem, at the same pogroms. And not a political cancan in the State Duma, under the pretext of the Bialystok events, which practically blocked the work of the legislature in the Russian Empire in June, for example, 1906! Then, in that particular case, the State Duma and magazine courtesans put on stockings-skirts - anti-anti-Semitism. Other times, there could have been others, but it was these ones that were mentioned: As and AAs gave maximum political tips... And maximum opportunities to put pressure on Russian politics.

Here it is — the very core of the heart (my somewhat emotional image from the book "Golitsyns and All Russia") of the real Jewish question in Russia! Even purely logically, a Russian peasant could say one of two things about a Jew tenant of churches and taverns:

1) He became one by nature. So, this nature ... So, beat ...

2) He became one because Europe took away other opportunities from him ...

The first option is both a disguise of Euro-responsibility, and most importantly: the basis for a new long-term political alliance with a new generation of Jewish financiers. Alliances against an existing common enemy are, after all, the most durable. The Odessa pogrom is a breath of fresh air for a London newspaper. look, dear Rothschilds and Schiffs, what is being done there in Russia! There... And, in fact, something is being done there... if we can give one, but the most important result: Jewish life is being done there! There the diaspora for the first time exceeds one million souls. But let's not reduce it to numbers only. Aleichems and Chagalls are born there (culture needs soil). And it, the soil, the land, was tirelessly and generously provided to the Jews by the Minister, Prince Alexander Nikolaevich Golitsyn... Further on, I quote the historian Dmitry Feldman:

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"Knowing the affairs of foreign confessions, A.N. Golitsyn fairly and favorably treated any religion, not giving any of them any preference or disdain. According to contemporaries, the Alexander government adhered to the principle of religious equality.

Jewish agricultural colonization became possible thanks to the approval on December 9, 1804 of Alexander I "Regulations for the Jews" - a code of legislative acts covering almost all aspects of Jewish life in Russia at that time. According to this law, the Jews

it was allowed to settle on the free state lands of the Southern and Western regions of Russia. One of the first statesmen who proposed to resettle the Jews throughout the country was the senator-poet Gavril Romanovich Derzhavin, who, on behalf of Paul I studied the causes of the famine in Belarus and developed recommendations for organizing the life of the people, who were mainly engaged in petty trade, intermediary operations and crafts.

In 1807-1809, migrants from the Mogilev and Chernigov provinces, attracted by significant benefits, created the first 9 Jewish colonies in the Kherson province ... the government allocated more than 145,000 rubles for the settlement of Jewish colonists. From 1840, active Jewish agricultural colonization of the second Novorossiysk province, Yekaterinoslav, began. At his (Golitsyn. — I.Sh.) insistence, the society was assigned "excessive" fertile land, selected in 1817 from the possessions of the Mariupol Greeks in the Yekaterinoslav province. Today, this project would probably be counted as a "pan-European" one: the transition of Jews not only to Orthodoxy, but precisely to any of the Christian confessions was supposed. Preachers from all over Europe traveled around the towns, in particular from the London Bible Society: L. Wey.

The powerful assistance of Golitsyn led to the approval of the State Council and Alexander I — petitions for a deferral of payment to the Jews: taxes — by 5, and debt — by 30 years. The news spread among the Jews that Golitsyn was taking an active part in their affairs, that in general

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it was true... There were requests to resettle them from different provinces to Novorossiia in connection with the difficult living conditions in the towns and the hope for its improvement in a new quality for them; an important role was played by the emancipation of Jewish farmers from recruitment duties, tax and tax benefits. A note from Minister Kozodavlev: "... for several years they gave good harvests, and the Jews saw the benefits of their hard work."

Finance Minister Kankrin gave Golitsyn consent to allocate money for the poorest settlers; the wealthy, in his opinion, could move at their own expense.

Golitsyn to the Minister of the Interior, Mr. V.P. Kochubey: "... agricultural labor for poor Jews is the most essential salvation from needs."

In 1821, at the insistence of Golitsyn, the Ministry of Internal Affairs approved all free surplus land for the Kherson colonies (more than 27,000 acres). "... in the Jewish colonies there were already quite a few farmers; their aversion to arable farming has greatly diminished, and the desire to give up farming has completely ceased.

Here I will supplement Dmitry Feldman. This generous allotment of land, this patient introduction by Prince Golitsyn of the Jews to the sacred occupation of agriculture, from which they had been cut off for almost 2,000 years, was not enslavement. The Jews of his settlements were not serfs!

And if anyone in Israel happens to read this book: tell me, isn't Prince Golitsyn worthy of all gratitude? Here I have omitted some of the complaints of the settlers - well, the work of the farmer has always been hard. But it was that project that predated your kibbutzim by 100 years.

True, there was a "Pale of Settlement" that closed Central Russia to the Jews. But what can any criticism of that "feature" mean? Russia, by the time described by Prince Golitsyn, had only 30 years "received" the Jews and the Jewish question on its balance sheet. About another "Pale of Settlement" that coincided with the coastline of the British Isles, sent the Jews overseas and into the sea and kept

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Xia 355 years, I already mentioned. And in Russia there was another "Pale of Settlement" – for Russian peasants: it coincided... just with the outskirts of their villages. And with its abolition (1861), they were also late... "In Russia, you need to live long, is the wisest slogan, the only true and reliable "political program" we have. Faithful to this day.

Let's wait and see a truly fair historical arbitrage. Let's find out: what those pre-revolutionary reproaches of Russia meant, which for 100 years failed to "equip" the Jews. The reproaches of Western Europe — which solved that issue for millennia (there will be half a dozen "final" decisions alone), and which dumped it on Eastern Europe with huge ... lawyers say — "encumbrances" (propination, renting churches)... . How

The highest value, land, on uniquely generous, in both senses, "royal" conditions began to be provided to Jews thirty years after their appearance in Russia. At that time, when the Russian peasants had another 40 years (full Moses' term) to wander inside their fortress "Pale of Settlement", along the outskirts of their villages. They could not get into those free Novorossiysk lands with all their desire.. .

Yes, of course, some kings or ministers, especially those who were "in certain combinations" with representatives of Jewish financial groups, may have given great privileges, but only to small groups of Jewish businessmen. And these privileges, combinations ended in very similar (bloody) details. But... everything that was done in the 20th century for Russian Jews rested on a calm, just and solid foundation. He, Golitsyn, Tsar Alexander, valued the Jews to the extent that all mankind did, and worked for them, without prejudice to any other people.

Vitaly Korotich, a well-known condottiere of anti-anti-Semitism, in 1989, at a reputable international forum dedicated to the then problems of then Russia, suddenly felt that the thread of disputes was going somewhere in the wrong direction.

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well (aside from him) — and then powerfully so "thrown", "revived the process":

"I won't sit next to Yasanti-Semites!"

Our newspapers at that time conscientiously reproduced both that prevailing Korotich phrase and all the accompanying remarks. From some Western professor, a newcomer to such forums, a comment was then squeezed out:

"Ilan didn't know that you made such emotional decisions..."

But the fact of the matter is that nothing is decided by these passages. Some political scientists say that the level of anti-Semitism in Russia has decreased over the past 20 years, others say that "the problem of anti-Semitism is being driven inward", others... well, you can not fix the third option, because the first two give the number of branches, enough for dozens of books or conferences, like the one where Korotich so famously "spoke".

"Decrease in the level of anti-Semitism", if it correlates with a decrease in the numerical level of the Semites themselves – is it a desirable, worthy way out? And does not looming in the limit - the "English version" (which was discussed above)?

Or "anti-Semitism driven inside" - inside what? Is it such a ... substance that dissolves "inside". Or, conversely, "inside" - fraught with an explosion? In general, there are real "Jewish" questions, and there are anti-Semitic and anti-Semitic streams that erode even the very ground on which one could come together for a real conversation ...

However, I confess that Korotich will be remembered here simply as a label of the problem, as more than others once looming in that can-can. And I perceive it as a certain collective image,

drawing for oneself such "thought experiments".

Well, let's say Korotich (or Yevtushenko) was assigned to write a report about the football match "Israel - Russia". It's easy to imagine their headline: "11 anti-Semites on a green field."

And the whole content of his reportage is a small secret:

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"The forwards are the heirs of Eichmann! SS runes under sweaty T-shirts! Passing along the flank of Yossi Benayoun is a proud challenge to the anti-Semitic midfielders and the anti-Semite stopper! Game installation according to Himmler's schemes!

And after all, one never thinks that this "protection" that the Jews do not need turns into damage, humiliation for Russia. No, once for all the time, along with the "salary salary", the rule was adopted: an extra blow of the scourge will not harm the herd, on the contrary, to click them once again, to warn - always helpful.

The logic of the shortest is more visible and on a small example.

Do you remember such Arkady Norinsky, who in 1988 sent letters to Academician Likhachev, Grigory Baklanov and many others with the content:

"We will deal with you! Fighters of the patriotic organization "Pamyat".

Such. ... let's say, getting into a related style - "anti-Semitic letters of happiness."

At the trial, Norinsky explained that "... he sent several dozen threatening letters with the aim of arousing public indignation against Pamyat."

But, I think, not only ... public (indignation). The addressees of Norinsky's "Letters of happiness" were also Leningrad party and government officials, including the leaders of the KGB, that is, it was planned to set up both the state apparatus and the "siloviki" in an appropriate, anti-Semitic way...

The European Parliament then got inspired, took into account those "anti-Semitic threats", and issued a special appeal to the leadership of the USSR demanding to ban the activities of the "Memory" society...

Further, however, the paths of the Anti-Anti-Semites differ: the "samizdat worker" received a year and a half probation, and the "Ogonkovets" received a dozen and a half years of profitable lectures on America, with descriptions of how he then at a serious congress shouted out his courageous and highly civic "Manifesto refusing to defecate next to anti-Semites."

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And for all that, they (short) know perfectly well: with the streams of whose blood the ovens of Auschwitz were extinguished, but ... work is work!

And very lastly. The Russians, of course, least of all nations deserve reproaches for anti-Semitism, they least of all need measures of anti-Semitism. And for those who will count the number of pogroms - a request. Don't forget to add one important correction factor. After all, the pogroms in Europe, the 355-year-old English "Judenfrey", the cleansing of France, the Rhineland principalities, Silesia - all this was aimed mainly at: a Jewish merchant, a Jewish perfumer, a Jewish doctor, a Jewish junk dealer, a Jewish jeweler, a Jewish blacksmith ("ghetto", it seemed to mean a forge, right?).

And the famous pogrom in Uman was directed at a Jewish tenant who fell out (see the history of Europe, Poland and all of the above), fell out - to take a drunken cow out of the yard. Or close the temple - in front of those gathered to get married, baptize a baby, sing a funeral for a parent...

Check it out, and consider this, if possible ...

Chapter 13 Wanderings Among the Native Aspens

It would be a great simplification (and a relief for the relevant "competent authorities") to assume that the source of the falsifications of history is hostile intent. However, not even the closest look at the field of today's historical literature and publications will show that a huge number of distortions of the history of Russia have been introduced by authors who are sincere patriots. The previous chapters examined cases of involuntary, unintentional distortions of the image of Russia and its history in the works of foreign scientists, and, separately, deliberate falsifications associated with political "order". The situation may be much the same within this brief "internal review".

There are figures who go to deliberate fraud ... - to paraphrase Ignatius Loyola: "to the greater glory of Russia." Perhaps, I can't say, there are people who do something similar and professionally, within the limits of our immense staff lists. (And this feeling was inspired not even by the quality of our "agitprop", but rather by the general long-term impression of a person who is by no means a guest, not a tourist in his own country: yes, we can have it.) But in this chapter we will talk about distortion - lies of Russian history, connected with such a special one, history, vision, and with such new-fangled theories (yes, yes, with the "New Chronology", including. In general, with people who want, in their own way, to exalt their country and some of its historical figures. Our connection with our country is traditionally more emotionally filled, and the well-known breadth of the Slavic emotional spectrum gives rise, among other things, to our Chaadaevs and Vladimir Pecherins, whole battalions of Catholic neophytes, nihilists and - sneeze "... how sweet it is to hate the Fatherland."

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Since the very initial interest of this chapter: distortions of the history of Russia, made out of love, the selected authors are unconditional patriots, but they also have some kind of respectful attention to the systems of evidence, to authentic sources on the history of Russia, and other casuistry - this broad which emotional connection does not imply.

FROM "NEW CHRONOLOGY" TO <... RUSSIAN WINTER"

At some conferences, meetings with readers, I have been asked more than once, or rather, they simply led me to the conclusion: if, according to the "Novochron", or various Hyperborean theories, almost all of Europe is the same Rus', then this is probably and "cool" and quite patriotic?..

There was such an uplifting song from the 1930s, "... we conquer space and time ...". The "conquering" moment among these historians is indeed very strong, although the approaches are different. Fomenko-Nosovsky - they cut extra millions of square kilometers of territory, peninsulas and semi-continents to Rus', but ... cut at the same time ... one and a half millennia of historical time. But there are historians on the contrary: they are not territorially generous, they drive the ancient Russ into the narrow "Seven Rivers" (although there is a variant that considers these seven rivers from the Ob to the Lena, but Semirechye is more often found - near the current Kazakh-Kyrgyz border), on the other hand, "along the axis of Time"... they easily give them 10,000-15,000 years of additional History.

But most of these ... "new" (I have not yet invented a collective term) - in general, do not skimp on all coordinate axes, cutting even millions of square meters. km and tens of thousands of years ...

Maybe this is a reaction to the "stagnant years" with their accuracy, stupid bureaucratic limitations, "overorganization"? From this lifeless correctness in the era of crisis, these two paths went: one went to blacken everything in a row, discarding Russian identity, and

patriots (some), on the contrary, turned heroically, conquering on their pages, annexing entire continents and eras to Rus'. I happened to know several such authors ... to argue

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never happened before, everything was somehow awkward. They have it strictly: Atlantis, Hyperborea are Russian provinces, not to mention such trifles as Europe. Lutetia (Paris) - founded by the famous Slavic tribe of Lutiches, Venice - by our Veneds. Achilles' Myrmidons are ancient Russians, no options. And that the Etruscans = Russians, this is already a banal fact, commonly known as the dates of the "five-year plans", or the biography of L.I. stories ... But there will be a separate discussion about it. As well as about the new energetic and talented representative of the Novochronists, writer, historian Nikolai Matveyevich Burnosov. And, of course, about the founders, Nosovsky and Fomenko.

But before all my attempts at refutation, one question of a psychological or, if you like, philosophical nature.

So. Aeneas was a Slav, the Russian tsars ruled Sweden, in 1517-1526 the Moscow tsar was the emperor of the Turks (this, in particular, according to the calculations of N.M. Burnosov)... the history of "simple" Russia, without Hyperborea, Atlantis... - those who have already become so comfortable with Luthetic Paris, with Venedian Venice?

It seems to me that real, seasoned patriotism is by no means happy with such "acquisitions." In this unsteady pirate atmosphere, we run the risk of losing real values, and if you are told that something has been discovered: the battle of Waterloo was won by the Russian Cossacks, the normal reaction will be the same shrug of the shoulders as when you see ... how I He often called himself "Tables of Bradis" in the books of Nosovsky-Fomenko-Burnosov.

My particular case of acquaintance with "Novochron" was - "with complications". The fact is that the period of a more or less thorough re-reading of Fomenko's book "Antiquity is the Middle Ages" coincided with the collection of information for my book. It was published in 2009 in EKSMO-Yauza under the title "10 Myths about Ukraine", but now it is relevant – one Russian-French collision of 1812 highlighted there.

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Excuse me for the excessive "positioning" of the notes of Caulaincourt, the master of the horse, at that time the closest person to Napoleon, formerly his ambassador to Russia. The most typical "personal" remark in his memoirs: "When the emperor fell asleep, I wrote down what he said! I copied his orders...".

In general, the main source on the topic.

"Platov, reinforced by Baggovut's corps, took advantage of the moment... The emperor was very annoyed, especially the losses suffered by the cavalry... All success was attributed to the Cossacks, whose operations greatly disturbed ours... The Cossacks are undoubtedly the best light troops in the world for sentry security, reconnaissance and partisan attacks. ... We must do justice to the Cossacks: it is to them that the Russians owe their success in this campaign. They are unquestionably the finest light troops in existence."

And in Russia, when, after another Cossack attack, Napoleon began to carry poison with him (in case of captivity) and in a wagon on the road to Paris with Caulaincourt, he, in hot pursuit, returns to this phenomenon many times: Initially, auxiliary troops suddenly became a strategically decisive factor! Napoleon admits: NOT WINTER, but his stretched communications, broken by the Cossacks, caused the defeat! (He generally tries to leave the factor of the Borodino break behind the scenes.)

And only later, much later, he, and more his apologists and propagandists, will begin to put forward the factor of winter. And the whole world will pick up: "Oh! Frozen genius!

But ... What, in general, is winter?

Yes, and we ourselves have been repeating Pushkin for 200 years:

The storm of the twelfth year has come - who helped us here? The frenzy of the people

Barclay, WINTER or Russian God?

And, back to the topic of Chronology. I was then, while reading these "Parallel Chronological Descriptions" — so in a new way, freshly amazed by those familiar dates of 1812! October 24

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rya, November 12 ... At the same time, I was reading Fomenko, who famously reduced, like a numerator with a denominator - millennia! And here I have to argue (and even with Pushkin, it turns out!), For some "miserable months". But, nevertheless...

THERE WAS NO WINTER CAMPAIGN IN 1812!

Who here will condescend to my 40-day calculations, when nearby, at stake are millennia, when a shaky, flickering, downright "Einsteinian" sense of time is born. But we should be interested in those week intervals! And worry, for example, attempts to steal real victories in 1812. - Yes, yes, writing them off as "frost, Russian winter" is the same kidnapping!

The weather of 1812 was much better, the temperature even higher than in the real, complete winter campaign of 1807 (with fighting December, January, February!), which Napoleon had already waged in Poland, and in East Prussia ... Then, after all, with - everyone is not far away, just next to (if you already switch to climate maps!) Berezina-1812, which buried the "Great Army", that nightmarish battle of Preussisch-Eylau, one of the bloodiest "draws" between Napoleon and the Russians, took place . And it took place - January 26, 1807 ...

And in general, mindlessly repeating "the winter of 1812", we rob the real heroes, forgetting that the "Napoleonic finish", the Berezina, was ... November 25th. And the turning point battle of Maloyaroslavets, the last, in fact, battle, after which there were only strategic "fifteen points", slaps of those who were catching up - to the fleeing Napoleon, so it was in general - on October 24! (...)

After all, this is also a kind of psychological moment - this is a significant distortion of the history of the Patriotic War of 1812, already connected with our own Russian mentality. And not only Pushkin stretches out this series of "saviors": Frenzy of the people, Barclay, WINTER or the Russian God?

The famous artist Vereshchagin publishes a whole book on that war: there are not only his paintings, but also more than a hundred pages of text, his conscientious extracts from the works of historians of 1812, descriptions of the events that made up the plot of his paintings. I remember one of the real partisans-1812, Denis Yes

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vydov, later devoted many years to comparing climate reports and just as tirelessly refuted the "frost factor".

And here he is, Vereshchagin, who perfectly studied the course of hostilities, nevertheless, draws "partisans" - mighty Russian men with axes, parting the branches of the mighty Russian forest,

littered with a thick layer of Russian snow! Moreover, both the partisans and their heroic deeds were, thank God, no one will dispute this!

Only there was not, there could not be in October that mighty layer of January snow. But... — further on is my private hypothesis: sometimes we ourselves are comfortable in the world of our myths. It is somehow more pleasant for us to imagine, along with those mighty bearded men, the same mighty and bearded ... Santa Claus! Here we are not greedy, we are ready to share the glory of the Victory with him.

By the way, this somehow, you see, is combined with the main official slogan that summed up the year 1812. On the pediments of all the temples erected in honor of that victory were the words from the Bible: "Not to us, not to us, but to Your Name!" But this is really high, Christian humility.

In general, completing all these lyrical and historical digressions, Fyodor Mikhailovich is right, right: "The Russian man is wide, wide ...!"

And now, when +/- 1500 years are shuffled nearby, they say that Birgor, wounded by Alexander Nevsky, is Boris Godunov... (N.M. Burnosov "A new look at the history of the Russian state, the history of Europe, and the historical chronology"), where can I go with my trifle, with a modest, almost stupid reference that "October 24, 1812 is still not winter"?! With a polite correction - only for a month and seven days! - Narrowness!

TESTING THE FOUNDATION (About the founders of "Novochron")

I will not undertake to criticize the astronomical, archaeological and mathematical constructions of Nosovsky, Fomenko and Burnosov who joined, but simply point out that I refuted them

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Academicians of the Russian Academy of Sciences: archaeologist Valentina Yanina, linguist Andrey Zaliznyak, Nobel laureate Vitaly Ginzburg, Eduard Kruglyakov, Nikolay Plate, Evgeny Alexandrov, member of the Bureau of the Scientific Council of the Russian Academy of Sciences on Astronomy Yuri Efremov. The 2000 RAS report points to the complete failure of the New Chronology. Vestnik RAS (No. 2, 2002) terminates the discussion, considering the fallacy of Fomenko's theory to be proven definitively.

My own modest contribution to this discussion is due to one of the important non-mathematical arguments of the "new chroniclers", and also ... to a certain experience of introspection, if not to say -
introspection.

So, in front of me are four books by Nosovsky and Fomenko, each with 500-700 pages of mathematical calculations, which I, with my diploma of applied mathematics, forgotten for 25 years (albeit with "distinction"), cannot personally refute. There are equally impressive volumes of Fomenko's refutations, which, again, I cannot delve into, personally trace the kilometer-long chains of evidence. And to publish an article, passionately taking one of the sides only because the pyramid of denials, which is equally obscure, is crowned with a sign "Vestnik RAS (No. 2, 20022)" - this, of course, is not *comme il faut* .. I will approach from the other side, having reviewed Fomenko's book *Antiquity is the Middle Ages* (2005).

So, "There is no antiquity, this is a fiction, a conspiracy of Scaliger, Petavius. The kings and heroes of the Middle Ages are multiplied and projected onto several earlier eras", and as proof of this, Fomenko, in addition to mathematical calculations, cites several dozen reproductions of the most famous paintings of the Middle Ages, dedicated to ancient subjects, with his comments ... "Look! - accuses Fomenko, - All the ancient Romans, Jews, Greeks are dressed exactly the same as the medieval contemporaries of Scaliger!!" The following are direct quotes from Fomenko's book:

Page 574. Fig. 4.58. Painting "David and Abigail" by the artist Luke Cranach, allegedly from 1509. David is represented by a medieval knight, in armor, with feathers on his helmet. Biblical Abigail is dressed in a typical medieval dress, next to

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with her on the ground we see a flirtatious HAT and GLOVES. Gloves appeared in Medium century.

Page 590. Fig. 4.64. An ancient image of the Jewish kings: Rehoboam, Abiy (Abia), Asa. From the "World Chronicle" by Hartmann Schedel, allegedly 1493. Before us are medieval rulers. Some hold in their hands a scepter with a Christian cross and an orb... Therefore, they were considered Christian kings...

Here are a dozen more pages of illustrations commented on by Fomenko:

593 - An ancient image of the Jewish kings: Jehoshaphat, Jehoram, Ahaziah

596 - Ancient image of the Jewish kings: Jehoash, Amaziah

597 Antique image of the kings of Judah: 5 more kings "exposed"

607 Emperors Justin and Justinian

611 - Ancient image of the Jewish kings: 6 more portraits

612 - Ancient image of the Assyro-Babylonian king Nebuchadnezzar

(...)

Itam, indeed, Fomenko, is absolutely right: all the "biblical" kings, the Byzantines Justin and Justinian, and especially Nebuchadnezzar, are depicted by medieval artists as the most typical medieval kings. In case this text of mine is published "without pictures", I will liken it: well, imagine kings from an ordinary deck of cards - this is how Nebuchadnezzar is depicted, and this is what Fomenko exposes, and this is one of the important "carriers" of his design. Then another dozen pages of "visible arguments":

Page 618. Fig. 4.74. A miniature from the book "Sagopoyde ipmegzeile", Napaeg (Vgidde), allegedly from 1480. Above - the "ancient" Jewish king Zedekiah, and below - the "ancient" city of Babylon. We see that the author of the miniature had no doubt that Zedekiah was a medieval ruler and that Babylon was a typical medieval city.

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Page 619. Fig. 4.75. Miniature from the book "Svgoopoode ituessele", Napaegp (Vgidde), allegedly from 1480. The "ancient" Heliodor, the enemy of the Israelites, is depicted. The medieval author of the miniature was convinced that Heliodorus was a medieval ruler.

Page 620. Fig. 4.76. Engraving by A. Dürer "Knight of the Israeli army kills another knight, whom he found with a pagan mistress". All "ancient" characters are presented as medieval people.

Page 621. Fig. 4.77. Destruction of Jerusalem and Babylonian captivity. "Ancient" events are depicted as medieval. For example, the mounted knight on the right is wearing heavy armor. The ax depicts a Christian cross. From the "World Chronicle" by Hartmann Schedel, supposedly 1493

of the year.

Page 643. Fig. 4.90. Moses' passage through the sea and the death of the Pharaoh's troops. An old engraving from the "World Chronicle" by Hartman Schedel (allegedly 1493). The drowning pharaoh is presented as a medieval knight in gilded armor (depicted in yellow) and in a three-lobed imperial crown. "The ancient Egyptians are shown as medieval knights clad in iron armor.

Nearby is another detail accurately noticed by Fomenko.

Rice. 4.91. An enlarged fragment of an engraving from the "World Chronicle" by H. Schedel (allegedly 1493). The troops of the Pharaoh, who pursued Moses, are drowning in the sea. In the hands of one of the Egyptians at arms, we see a CROSSBOW, a typical medieval, and even late medieval, weapon.

Let's stop, there will be another 30 pages of such quotes. So, the "new chroniclers" accept various traditions, styles of fine art as an argument. I remember very well my own impressions of those artistic conventions: the ancient Roman Saint Sebastian is shot by the most typical crossbowmen of the Hundred Years War in terms of uniforms and weapons. But here I can simplify the whole picture of the perception of hundreds, thousands of similar pictures. I propose a simple, even deliberately simplified "mirror" rule:

1) Set the point "0" (zero), approximately to the middle of the KhMI century, the period of firm establishment of classicism in architecture, painting, sculpture. And it turns out:

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2) Up to the "0" point, the ancient world was depicted in visual images contemporary to the artists of that time, in medieval (to Fomenko's delight or embarrassment) wigs, pants, caftans....

3) After the point "0", exactly the opposite: both ancient and even contemporary field marshals, kings - artists dressed (in the pictures) like the ancient Romans.

The famous series of medallions of heroes of 1812 by the sculptor Tolstoy: all Russian grenadiers are in armor, helmets of Roman legionnaires, with swords and shields!

Yes, you will deliberately go to Red Square, to the notorious monument "Minin and Pozharsky". Ivan Petrovich Martos in 1818 portrayed the Nizhny Novgorod Minin half-naked, in an antique tunic, he dressed Prince Pozharsky in the same way, plus armed with a round shield and a wide sword, simply unthinkable for the war of 1612.

And you know, dear reader, even in a publication completely devoid of illustrations, one can destroy, ridicule this argument of the "new chroniclers", who built the chronology "according to clothes", throwing heroes over millennia, with the ease of Old Man Hottabych.

Vasily Zhukovsky, "A singer in the camp of Russian soldiers." As (yet!) seems to be known, it is written about the heroes of 1812:

Our firm Vorontsov, praise! Oh, how embarrassed

The whole army of the Slavs, when the arrow pierced the fearless He was worn out on the shield

For the military formation of friends And reviving, to the floor the sword The hand exposes them.

I have highlighted the words by which Nosovsky - Fomenko - Burnosov can safely combine the battle of Borodino described here - with the battle, well, let's say at Marathon, at Cannes ...

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And at the same time, from the same glorious era ... Pushkin, "Memoirs in Tsarskoye Selo":

Derzhavin and Petrov rattled the song to the heroes With the strings of loud-sounding lyres.

Gavril Petrovich playing the lyre—why not 6 be combined with Pindar, Archilochus, Orpheus?

And the "Bronze Horseman", Tsar Peter, dressed as a Roman emperor, has no stirrups (apparently careful Falcone was aware that stirrups were an invention of the middle of the first millennium).

new era, the ancient world did not know them yet)...

But at the beginning of the twentieth century, the "Cubists" painted, including historical figures – well, you can imagine how – and what other chronological, anthropological conclusions can be drawn from this yet another... painting style:!

Outcome. The discovery in the alternative chronology of Fomenko as a supporting structure - such a conditional, bizarre argument as pictorial style, artistic fashion, is of course not the destruction of his entire building, but still evidence: the most important block in the "new chronological wall" - not granite, not limestone, but ... a cardboard box stuffed with dust and old newspapers.

NEWEST WORD IN "NEW CHRONOLOGY"

The author of the book "A New Look at the History of the Russian State, the History of Europe, and Historical Chronology" Nikolai Matveyevich Burnosov immediately and directly declares that he fully shares the point of view of the famous authors of the "New Chronology" G.V. Nosovskiy and A.T. Fomenko, and develops their theory in this book, which happened to be in my possession under the following circumstances.

Rector of MIIT, president of the Association of Transport Universities of Russia Boris Alekseevich Levin, worked out with the chairman of the Union of Writers of Russia Valery Nikolaevich Ganichev the idea of organizing a Club of Historical Readings at MIIT. In this university I give lectures on the Patriotic history

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rii, and the rector, intending to dedicate one of the MIIT readings to new, alternative "stories", handed me this book, for which I am very grateful to him. The fact is that according to the "new chronology" I have long accumulated some notes, extracts, and Burnosov's book (by no means one of those that leave the reader indifferent) helped to gather a critical mass of them.

As you know, the "New Chronology" believes that the history of mankind is reliably known only from the KhMI century. That sources earlier than the XM-XV centuries are few in number, need to be authenticated, and before the 10th century reliable written evidence does not exist at all. Writing arose in the middle of the 1st millennium AD, so older written sources cannot exist.

The New Chronology (including Burnosov's book) states that many historical sources dated to different periods actually describe the same events. Due to translation errors, "duplicates", "phantom reflections" of real historical periods were formed. The placement of "duplicates" in a more distant past than the "originals" led to an artificial lengthening of the chronological sequence.

And, the main thesis of "Novochron": "traditional" chronology, in addition to the conscientious mistakes of its "authors", contains deliberate falsifications carried out by order of various political forces. Forged, supposedly ancient documents were made. Some of the falsifications were massive, coordinated, well organized, carried out simultaneously in many countries. And now we all live, it turns out, in the world they invented.

Thus, gradually, the sinister figure of the 10th century historian Joseph Scaliger, the main author of this majestic hoax, rises to the entire horizon. Antiquity, "biblical times" - invented by him in order to make history ancient, including the history of medieval ruling dynasties.

And Burnosov significantly supplements the catalog of these doublings, structures, quadruplings, even:

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"It can be argued that Elena Glinskaya and Irina Godunova are ONE historical person. And this is still the same Pulcheria (Byzantine empress. — I.Sh.) — Sophia-Catherine (our Catherine II). Naturally, 1538 is at least the period of Catherine's reign /| those. the last third of the 17th century (the period of "heyday" of the Russian state)...

... It seems that we have found another double of Alexander Nevsky = Charles X of Sweden. This is the "reckless" Karl HI of Sweden!

These pairs, triples, quadruples, and the "substantiations" for their combination form Burnosov's book.

BURNOSOV CASE

Admittedly, his book introduces a whole corpus of new names and dates, but ... into the same Fomenko carousel. His primary interest is Eastern Europe, Asia. Quotes:

"Of course, the identity of Attila and the Bulgarian king Simeon, and Soliman (Solomon) the Magnificent (Turkish sultan Suleiman the Magnificent. - I.Sh.) and Svyatoslav arises. We have previously proved the identity of the last three characters. We prove the identity of Attila and Soliman by the date of death (Attila's date of birth is missing):

$$452 + ("45" - "9") + 1050 = 1529 + "9"!$$

... Let's pay attention to four facts: the first, concerning the personality of Charles X and the date of his death, namely: there is every reason to believe that one of the prototypes of Charles X is the one allegedly killed by Ivan the Terrible VLADIMIR STARITSKY. Let's check the date of death. Vladimir Staritsky was killed in 1569; Charles X died in 1660.

$$1569 - "9" + 100 = 1660...$$

... The Great Belt separates the island of Zealand from the island of Fionia ...

So, our point of view is as follows: the so-called. A. Nevsky's "Polar Campaign" and Charles X (the Swedish king — I.Sh.) crossing the ice of the Great Belt Strait are the SAME event, with the SAME historical character!

... It looks like we have found another double of Alexander Nevsky = Charles X of Sweden. This is the "reckless" Karl HI of Sweden! Remember, Warsaw "surrendered at the mercy" of Charles X in

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1656. It turns out that she also surrendered to Charles XI in 1702. Let's check the identity of the indicated dates:

$$1656 - "9" + 100 = 1702 + "45"!$$

We check the dates of birth and death of our heroes: Charles X (b. 1622, see 1660); Karl HI (b. 1682, see 1718); A. Nevsky (b. 1220, see 1263).

$$R. 1622 - ("34" + "9") = 1220 + "9" + 350.$$

$$CM. 1718 + "45" - 500 = 1263.$$

$$\text{see } 1660 + ("45" + "9") = 1718 - ("45" + "9") + 50.$$

$$R. 1220 + 525 - "9" = 1682 + "45" + "9".$$

Let us check our assumption also through the dates of the indicated events: the polar campaign of A. Nevsky, the end of 1256 - the beginning of 1257.

Believe me, all 430 pages of Burnosov's book are precisely such proofs of the identity of historical persons: inserting into the equations of the dates of their lives +/- some constants, by the value of which, apparently, there were shifts.

In a quote about the identity of Alexander Nevsky and Charles X of Sweden, and also the "reckless" Charles XI - after all, what is interesting? Well, all right, merge the Swedish kings with the Russian prince, well, all right, combine Charles X with the "reckless" Charles XI! – for the Swedish kings, according to Burnosov, in general, it's enough: Charles Even. This is the kind of joke I had and kept in my head until the page where he already combines Karl Odd — with... Fedor Ioannovich = Karl X], respectively, the son of Ivan the Terrible = Simeon Bekbulatovich = Karl X! Swedish = A. Menshikov (...)

But how characteristic is this "comparative analysis of wars" – the only argument, apart from combinations with birth dates, for combining kings and kings! The Northern, Seven Years, Livonian and Thirty Years Wars are combined (as well as the kings and generals who led them), because the wars took place in the same places. For example: ... Remember, Warsaw "surrendered at the mercy" of Charles X in 1656. It turns out that it surrendered to Charles XI in 1702 as well.

"...this is the only coincidence given by Burnosov of events from different wars and different kings!
Quote, page 172

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- Separate events of the 30-year war are somewhat similar to the Livonian war of Ivan the Terrible and the war of Charles X! Swedish in Europe. Naturally, the idea arises of the identity of Gustav Adolf of Sweden and Charles X! Swedish. Identity of Charles X! Swedish and Ivan the Terrible, we have previously proved.

But, Nikolai Matveyevich, this "similarity" is because countries and continents cannot jump, like Fomenko's millennia and eras! For many centuries Sweden was surrounded by the same ones: Russia, Poland, Denmark, waged wars with them, took the same cities. It turns out that the "reckless" Karl XI, in order to "unstick" from his Even predecessor, would have to throw out something completely reckless: attack Japan, parachute in Australia ...

Or else, a quote. Page 203:

"In order to have no doubts, we must understand how YAKOV PONTUSOVICH DELAGARDI (1583-1652) and BORIS GODUNOV (1551-1605) = BIRGER are related. We check them by dates of birth and death:

R. $1551 - "9" + 50 = 1583 + "9"!$ see $1605 + ("45" - "9") = 1652 - ("45" - "9") + 25$

You see, it turns out that Birger, wounded by Alexander Nevsky, is Boris Godunov!

In fact, these arithmetic lines linking the dates of births/deaths through a set of constants, the only reaction to this is a shrug of the shoulders. There is no topic for discussion.

THE GENIUS OF A (SERIOUS) PLACE

In fact, something completely different is interesting: just as the Macedonian phalanx of Nosovsky and Fomenko's volumes rises behind Burnosov's book, so after all, behind these figures of the founders of the New Chronology, a figure rises, already really a gigantic figure, which probably remained so even in writing. hundreds of her research books. Nikolai Morozov, the most amazing phenomenon in Russian and world history, the greatest (potentially) scientist who abandoned

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science for the sake of the people's vanity. Arrest. The verdict is a life sentence. The diet of the Shlisselburg prisoner was deliberately designed for exhaustion and scurvy - and in these 25 years of imprisonment ... "Morozov simply deceived medical science and remained alive" (W. Wilms).

For many years, having no other literature in the Peter and Paul Fortress, except for the Bible, while reading the Apocalypse, Morozov gave it his original astronomical interpretation. Retaining complete composure, he engaged in historical research, which provided the basis for the entire New Chronology. And - an example, in general, very worthy: today's "new chronologists", Nosovsky, Fomenko, Burnosov - pay tribute to recognition, respect to the great founder.

N. A. Morozov: "The revolutionary outbreak of 1905... threw me out of the Shlisselburg fortress after 25 years of imprisonment, and I felt that I should first of all publish my scientific works, which began to appear one after another.. The Faculty of Natural Sciences of the "Free Higher School" elected me as Privatdozent (then Professor. - I.Sh.) in the Department of Chemistry immediately after the publication of my Periodic Systems of the Structure of Matter.

His work on chemistry, including the classification of elements, attracted the attention of Mendeleev. He predicted the possibility of interconversion of elements, the complex composition of atoms.

Morozov has written books and articles on: astronomy, cosmogony, physics, chemistry, biology, mathematics, geophysics, meteorology, aeronautics, aviation, history, philosophy, political economy, and linguistics.

N. A. Morozov: In 1911 I was brought to trial for publishing a book of poems "Star Songs" and imprisoned for a year in the Dvina fortress. I took advantage of this opportunity to learn the Hebrew language for the purposeful development of the Old Testament Bible.

LN Tolstoy (after reading the first part of Morozov's Tales of My Life): "...I read it with great interest and pleasure. I am very sorry that there is no continuation of them ... Talented written. It was interesting to look into the soul of the revolutionaries. This Morozov was very instructive for me."

8 Big forgery

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V. N. Figner: "Azef called him ... Morozov instinctively did not trust Azef and rejected the offer."

S. I. Vavilov: "N. A. Morozov was able in a number of cases to see what science came to much later as a result of the efforts of a huge team of scientists."

I. V. Kurchatov: "Modern nuclear physics has fully confirmed the assertion about the complex structure of atoms and the interconvertibility of all chemical elements, developed at the time by N. A. Morozov in the monograph "Periodic Systems of the Structure of Matter"."

These are estimates of scientists, leading experts in their fields. And here is a colorful sketch of the writer.

Veniamin Kaverin: "It was in the mid-30s, in the rest house of scientists in Old Peterhof. The hostess sister ... came in with papers in her hands and asked:

Are there any party members?

A tall, bespectacled old man with a gray beard replied unhurriedly:

- I'm a party member. - And he explained: - Member of the party "People's Will."

This was Nikolai Alexandrovich Morozov, a well-known revolutionary, a member of the terrorist organization "Freedom or Death", which secretly arose inside the "Land and Freedom", a member of its Executive Committee, one of the editors of its print organ, the journal "Rabotnik" and a member of the Central Section International(...)

N. A. Morozov: "Let's accumulate more good things in our soul and not spoil its freshness by accumulating any worldly abomination in it!"

In 1939, at the age of 85, Morozov graduated from the Osoaviakhim sniper courses and three years later he was on the Volkhov front, that is, at the age of 88... (the word "old man" is somehow not put in this place in the line). .. personally participated in hostilities. In July 1944 he was awarded the Order of Lenin.

ON THE. Morozov: "I tried only to loosen the old historical bastions and only outline the possibility of building on the ruins of an old historical fortress ... a new, meaningful historical science on evolutionary principles, in connection with geography, geophysics."

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ONE MORE ABOUT LOVE FOR RUSSIAN HISTORY

When I showed Rector Levin the first draft of an article on these topics, he offered me another aspect of the consideration of the New Chronology: private histories! The histories of individual dynasties, cities, merchant enterprises... After all, indeed, according to the "new timeline": Scaliger and his henchmen invented extra millennia, hundreds of extra kings, emperors... But after all, through these same "invented not private chronicles: dynasties of merchants, princes, jewelers (with their hallmarks!), musicians.

"After all, you have a book about the Golitsyn princely family!" the rector reminded me then. Indeed, the Golitsyns are still a flourishing family today, academicians, artists, inventors... And all of them, like the Trubetskoys and Kurakins who are still alive today, descend from the Grand Duke of Lithuania Gediminas. And they perfectly know all their ancestors, the years of their births, deaths, battles, awards in the boyars. This is 600 years of their service to Russia, and another 150 years in Lithuanian Rus...

By the way, the anniversary, the 600th anniversary of the Golitsyns' Russian ministry, was celebrated not so long ago, on August 7, 2008, in Veliky Novgorod. Maybe you saw? - on NTV and a couple of channels, with the newly published book "Golitsyns and All Russia" I drew a quick dotted line of their history, standing at the foot of the monument to the "Millennium of Rus", from which millennium the "extra zero" is knocked down - the Novochrons ...

I have a long-standing honor of being friends with Academician Mikhail Vladimirovich Golitsyn, the discoverer of the largest deposits, the author of the encyclopedia "Coals of Russia". He is the 23rd generation from Gediminas, and his grandson, Alyosha, it turns out, the 25th, I had a chance to tell about the exploits of field marshals Golitsyns of the XM century. And knowing the many branches of this ancient tree, I once again looked into that fragment of Burnosov's book, where he, as if through ... children's sandboxes, steps from Sweden, through Lithuanian Rus - into the Teutonic Order...

Page 286, (Vytautas mentioned there is the grandson of Gediminas): "... let's stop here for now. The identity RURIK = VITOVTA = MINDOVGA is more than obvious. Arrival dates for

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The Rus of Rurik (862) and the beginning of the reign of Mindovg (1263") are known. Let's check their identity:

$862 - ("45" + "9") + 500 = 1263 + "45"!$

The beginning of the reign of Vitovt - 1392, then:

$1263 + "45" + 75 = 1392 - "9"!$

Here we are (taking into account the events previously made in relation to the Time of Troubles and the involvement of the Godunovs in them)) and answered the question of why GOSTOMYSL invited RURIK and his brothers. Now we understand that GOSTOMYSL and BORIS GODUNOV ARE ONE PERSON!

The conclusion suggests itself that the introduction of the concept of the so-called. The purpose of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania was to hide the seizure by the sword-bearers and Teutons of the territories seized from GOTHIA = RUSSIA. The CRUSADERS did not want to leave such a trace in history. They began to fight with the "strong Lithuanian state" = SPECIAL POSSESSION, improvised by SWEDEN (Boris Godunov), which they themselves controlled and "which delayed further conquests swordsmen and teutons.

So, two lines... of absurd arithmetic equations, and not only kingdoms, but in particular a dozen generations (on only one 286th page) of the Golitsyn ancestors, who lived from Vitovt to Godunov, are flying into hell. - shisha, leaving behind - the memory and descendants, throughout Eastern Europe! But after all, Valery Nikolaevich Ganichev, the largest biographer of Admiral Fyodor Fyodorovich Ushakov, who wrote dozens of books about his deeds, also has "his own, private" history. And ... once again a quote from Burnosov:

"Remember, we always wondered WHO MANAGED THE RUSSIAN ARMY AND FLEET during the so-called. "reign of Elizabeth Petrovna"? Let's complicate the question. AND WHO RULED THE RUSSIAN (GOTHIC) STATE during this period? We'll answer right away - FEDOR STEPANOVICH APRAKSIN, aka ALEXANDER DANILOVICH MENSHIKOV! Check by dates of birth and death:

R. $1672 + 75 \rightarrow 1702 + 465$. see $1729 + ("45" - "9") - 50 \rightarrow 1760 - "45"$.

But is there an even later prototype of Ruyter in Russian history? The last place where Ruyter fought

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was the Mediterranean Sea. Sicily. Who in our history fought naval battles in the Mediterranean and who covered himself with unfading glory? The first person who comes to mind at the same time is USHAKOV FYODOR FYODOROVICH (1743-1817). Let's check Ruiter and Ushakov by dates of birth and death:

R. $1607 + "45" + 100 = 1743 + "9"$. see $1676 - "9" + 150 = 1817!$

Of course, coincidences are possible, but... it's still the same ALEXANDER MENSHIKOV!

So, the RUSSIAN FLEET in the BALTIC and the MEDITERRANEAN SEA was commanded by ALEXANDER VASILIEVICH SUVOROV = FEDOR FEDOROVICH USHAKOV = FEDOR STEPANOVICH APRAKSIN - he was the first naval commander of that time, known in Holland as Admiral RUYTER! During the Italian campaign, they ended up in Italy at the same time!"

This is not an anecdote, not a vaudeville with disguise of a Russian-Dutch admiral, not an Indian melodrama, with brothers lost and discovered by moles. This is just page 409 of the book that I scanned, so that, down to paragraphs, red lines and capitalization, this is all N.M. Burnosov.

Ruiter, for reference - the national hero of Holland, F.F. Ushakov is a hero and a canonized Russian saint, and the whole historical texture, the only "evidence" that dragged them into this unifying whirlpool, is the "common Mediterranean Sea". Our Admiral Fyodor Fedorych should immediately, upon leaving the Sevastopol Bay, set a course for the Falkland Islands, somehow manage to bypass the Mediterranean Sea, and cruise there quietly, near

Tierra del Fuego - if you look then you would have "unstuck" from the Dutchman. (Although in this version it would inevitably coincide with Magellan ...)

I remembered one of Vadim Kozhinov's last plans: to refute the "New Chronology" with the help of a list of found ancient coins. He did not have time to write a detailed article, but the idea is quite clear. After all, many thousands of coins collected by hundreds of people in dozens of countries show off those very monarchs whom the new chronologists consider to be a phantom reflection. Scaliger also minted, and dug in from Portugal to the Irtysh - where a meter, where five, where deeper?

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...Kneading the Dough of Mass Consciousness

Objectively, it is necessary to recognize the success of "Novochron" in the main dimension today: "reference". In the age of sensations and screaming headlines, they really came into use, into topics for "conversations". It was the reflection of this success that the following "reflections" became.

Example #1. Unknown author, stylized as "New Chronology":

Official historians mindlessly repeat myths that do not stand up to scrutiny. For example, it is alleged that in 1991 US military forces, sent by US President George W. Bush, backed by a multinational force, attacked and defeated Saddam Hussein's Iraq.

And these same historians claim in all seriousness that in 2003, US military forces sent by US President George W. Bush, backed by a multinational force, attacked and defeated Saddam Hussein's Iraq.

Any reasonable person should understand that there can be no similar, down to the details, coincidences in history. After all, both the events and the names of the main participants coincide. It is quite obvious that we are talking about one event, which was artificially divided into two in order to "ancientize" history. We know very well that the president in the United States rules for 4 years and can be in power for no more than 2 terms, that is, 8 years! And here, not only does the event completely coincide, but also the same president. Is he a complete namesake? That's funny! The pathetic bleating of official historians that it is Bush Jr., the son of Bush Sr., who was president at the first attack, does not stand up to scrutiny. Everyone knows very well that power in the United States is not inherited.

And why attack a second time on an already defeated country? How could she after the defeat
stay the same

der?

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So the fact that we are talking about one event, and not about two, can be considered proven. But what is this event? Is it really a war between the USA and Iraq? But after all, they do not have common borders, tank divisions are mentioned in the primary sources. And how can small Iraq fight the United States twice, and, moreover, have suffered a defeat for the first time? But since we mentioned the desert and the name of Operation Desert Storm, we are simply looking for a country that borders the United States and has a desert on the border. And we find this country - it's Mexico! And when we look at the map, we are convinced of the truth of our version. After all, Basra, mentioned in ancient sources, is a distorted name of the Mexican border town of Banderas, while Tierra Blanca is clearly Baghdad.

Example #2.

Popular bard Timur Shaov, song "Developing Fomenko", excerpts:

Casanova was Kazan Khan, Galileo was born in Galilee...

The state is ancient Urartu, if you look at the map now,

Formed from Uryupinsk and Tartu.

And Urkagan is the ruler from Urartu (...)

There was no Nero.

And Batu was not, probably,

And in general, everything before Gorbachev, on the whole, is very unreliable.

But I must conclude this chapter with the following statement:

1. Of the huge number of scientists, writers who, in my opinion, distort the history of Russia, here in this chapter, the adherents of the New Chronology have become the main object of criticism.

2. "New chronology" - the most logically coherent and consistent of the "distortion theories"

3. "New Chronologies" - do not introduce new Sources into circulation. And this is their important scientific merit. It is one thing to criticize a stable body of primary sources that has developed in world history, and quite another to build theories

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on thrown fakes, "Veles tablets" and other similar artifacts.

4. In fact, the "New Chronology" is an original and virtuoso interpretation, an interpretation of generally accepted scientific facts, and not a direct "Falsification of History".

"New chronologists" - have real great merit in other areas of science. About most of the achievements of Academician Fomenko, I can only say, sincerely, on an equal basis with the majority of compatriots, something like: "Earlier, the title of Academician of Mathematics was not given in vain." However, in order to clarify one important work of Academician Fomenko, and Namely: the creation of a program that confirmed the authorship of Sholokhov in relation to The Quiet Flows the Don, my long-standing cybernetic education was enough for me. When they repeat "The computer calculated", "... they proved it on the computer...", one must, of course, imagine that the "computer" is just a big and fast calculator, and all its actions eventually come down to simple arithmetic. And to solve such a complex task, like determining the authorship of texts, you need to choose the "Object of calculation", create an algorithm, avoid the effect of using various "empirical coefficients", And all this brilliantly and convincingly into another, etc. d. ... was done by Academician Fomenko. His simply transforming one uncertainty followers, in particular, N.M. Burnosov, also carried out a huge analytical work, introduced an incredible amount of historical data into the immediate scientific circulation, breathed new interest in them...

The next chapter will deal with completely different "theories".

Chapter 14 FALSIFICATIONS "MAOSE M KO\$Z1A"

The point, unfortunately, is that in addition to alternative theories, interpretations — the generally accepted corpus of authentic sources, facts — there are theories (today multiplying like bacteria in a rancid broth) based on Alternative facts. Moreover, the injection of this "fact" itself can be the subject of a whole separate History. It often happened that someone, having crossed himself (or grinned), did this in one century, and in the next (or even in

(there are also such long-lived "facts") for centuries sincerely believing followers piled up volumes, continuing and developing someone's forgery (or joke).

I am going to approach the problem of hoaxes with one "frank confession" in my own participation, let's say in ... popularization of one hoaxer.

Once a historian, local historian, great patriot of the city of Dmitrov, Moscow region, Nikolai Fedorov, handed me several biographical notes on the prisoners of DMITLAG. This subdivision of the GULAG, which built the Volga-Moscow canal in the 1930s, gathered so many unique characters that it was possible to publish their own DMITLAG ZhZL.

"The smartest", according to Lenin's definition, Minister of the Provisional Government, Professor Nikolai Vissarionovich Nekrasov, author of the waltz "Amur Waves" Max Avel'yevich Kyuss, artists, ballerinas ... another composer, author of the song "Oh, you are a wide steppe" - Triodin, and... the poet and literary hoaxer Yevgeny Vashkov.

In 2002, I published a long article about these sufferers of DMITLAL in Novaya Gazeta, but...

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read more and more in Literaturnaya Gazeta and Nezavisimaya Gazeta (Exlibris)...

His father, a Moscow journalist, was mentioned by Gilyarovskiy: "Ivan Vashkov has come. He drank everything, was hungry, undressed, asked for an advance. Dressed and fed." Short and succinct. His son, the poet Yevgeny Ivanovich Vashkov, mastered this unique genre even before the revolution: a literary hoax. And according to the highest standard. Published in 1900 in the Russian Thought magazine: "A.S. Pushkin. A new, unknown Kern dedication." There were many literary disputes at that time.

The hoax genre is quite famous. Starting from the "hit" of Pushkin himself, who pecked at the "Songs of the Southern Slavs" - a hoax by Prosper Merimee...

But here is what is directly related to the topic of this chapter - in addition to writing a more or less talented hoax text, one more important point is necessary. Creation of a legend explaining the appearance, discovery of the "product".

Yiu Vashkov, this part was worked out perfectly, he gets a job in the Rumyantsev (later Lenin) library, gets access to unsorted archives ... it. d.

After a series of well-known events ("... about the necessity of which"), that is, the Revolution and the Civil War, there is a small gap in Vashkov's biography. It is announced already in the years of NEP. Exiled to Ivanovo. He shied away from pure crime and acted roughly according to the "schemes" of Ostap Bender.

And now about his highest feat.

In 1929, Vashkov wrote a letter to a magazine then called 30 Days. What did the merchant Fyodor Semykin acquire? There, among the household records, such as: "... strong thunderstorms passed, the price of hay rose", he, Vashkov also met unique poetic fragments: "it seems that this is the unknown Nekrasov" ... He impeccably accurately calculated the "social order", expectations that were in the air of the first five-year plans. Nikolai Nekrasov, "a poet and a citizen", "people DovoOlttsy", "denunciator of tsarism", "call Rus' to the ax" ... Perhaps Vashkov even foresaw a character who had pecked from among contemporary heaters of those "social

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expectations, "- this, in other ways, is unknown, But ... one day, Demyan Poor himself appeared on his doorstep.

Still needed here -

Reference. Demyan Bedny is the pseudonym of the poet Yefim Pridvorov.

With the use of pseudonyms, the feature in that era was as follows. The leaders took nicknames more weighty, more powerful. Even Kamenev, as it turned out (in 1938), was rather weak. The peak of fashion: nicknames from the blacksmithing and metallurgical lexicon ("Molotov", etc.).

Poets in those years, exactly the opposite, took pseudonyms: Hungry, Stray. (A generalized image of them: Homeless from The Master and Margarita).

And the undisputed leader of this poetic "depression" was our Demyan (Pridvorov).

Chief Poet of the country. Behind which, by the moment being described, there had already been a city named after him for five years: Bednodemyansk (former Spassk, Penza province). The only one of the poets who received a provincial city under his name! Above - only Gorky.

And to "sell" something to Pridvorov about poetry, it was, approximately ... how to supplement or correct Dzhugashvili about the aggravation of the class struggle.

Vashkov sold that historic "crimson-covered notebook" to Demyan Bedny for 500 rubles.

Demyan immediately focuses a whole political and poetic campaign around this find. He publishes the found "masterpiece" - in two April 1929 issues of "Pravda"!

NIKOLAY ALEKSEEVICH NEKRASOV, POEM "LIGHTS".

And then - Vashkovsky's text, with Demyan's explanation that the famous Nekrasov poem "Grandfather" (Remember from school: "... you grow up, Sasha - you learn") - this is only a fragment. But in full, with these miraculously found by D. Poor fragments, where Nekrasov wrote especially brightly "about the Decembrists and tsarism" - it was supposedly called: "Lights".

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So, the main newspaper of the USSR gave the initiative. Then others joined in. There was an article in Izvestia. The specialists were divided. Those who doubted the authenticity of the new fragments quickly fell into the Trotskyists. Demyan launched a campaign for the inclusion of "Lights" in the Complete Works of Nekrasov. But Chukovsky, who was in charge of this compilation, was against it. Appointed an expert and...

Conclusion: notepad paper is really the 19th century. But the ink is definitely XX. In the notebook there was a plug-in "Calendar", in which the word "Tuesday" - went without the letter "y". Later, graphologists also established that handwriting gives out strong tension when writing all those letters that were canceled under the reform of the twentieth century ... That is, a notebook with a new Nekrasov text is a fake.

In DMITLAG, Vashkov worked in the propaganda team. Released in the 36th year. Tried to break through the script of the film about Kanalstroy. Soon died. But, before his death, he tried his luck again. Imagine, "Mayakovsky's Unknown Poem"! Now that's genius! Eternal, unshakable character — that's how I admired Yevgeny Vashkov in Literaturnaya Gazeta!

Just imagine: a poet of the 20th century (and Vashkov, according to the texts, was already accepted, recognized by Nekrasov - only the composition of the ink and all sorts of side evidence let him down) - all of a sudden he also writes in Mayakovsky!

As if Nikolai Alekseevich Nekrasov writes the poem "Good!. As the end of his poem "Who should live in Rus' ..."

A portrait, a silhouette of Vashkov, has been preserved, he is wearing a hat, almost invisible. By the way, the story of Nekrasov's poem did not soon die down. Historians, literary critics, who made a certain bet on that text, later wrote to Vashkov's son... Well. Dissertations included in the plan, "non-beautiful studies" are a serious matter ... And an examination with treacherous ink, which robbed the people of "Nekrasov's "Lights" ... could have been carried out by some Trotskyists. If not Bukharin-Zinoviev wreckers. (However, this was already a playful passage that ended my article).

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But think about it anyway! One talented adventurer, with one move, destroys the entire reinforced concrete pyramid worked out by the party and a bunch of institutions: the history of Russian-Soviet literature and the revolutionary process! With all the "three stages", "raznochintsy", "distinctive features" and so on! Fascinated by the feat of this Ostap, or maybe Don Quixote, I went to the well-known Khimki department of the State Library, where the old press is kept. I read those newspapers and, after long but successful negotiations, got a photocopy... The inkblot on the copy of Pravda dated April 18 is a completely historical, authentic inkblot, as well as a torn-off corner with a fragment of Demyanov's preface (...)

This prelude with a falsification that I have long dismantled may seem to some to be a somewhat weak start to the topic of global historical falsifications, "...purely poetic showdowns." Maybe so, although, if we take into account all the nuances, then Nekrasov is a pillar of the Leninist theory of the development of the revolutionary process, and D. Bedny is the Chief Poet of the USSR, and there was a publication in Pravda (humiliation, drawn out for two numbers). In general, a certain state-political moment was still present there, and the very result of this poetry for Yevgeny Vashkov was DMITLAG.

But most importantly, this small example shows the falsification technology itself, its two necessary moments: 1) the creation of a text (or some other artifact), 2) the creation of a legend of its "acquisition".

"VELES BOOK"

Significant, significant event. In any case, it is an example of an alternative history building, erected both with a foundation and on a turnkey basis. For today's neo-pagans, a kind of Bible. According to the views of these gentlemen, in the history of Rus' there is one small period of erroneous, incorrect development, which began somewhere in 980, with the Baptism of Rus', and it is worth retreating to this fork and returning to the right road - and everything with Russia will become normal. .. Well, if this idea seems somewhat ... extravagant, then in the method

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logically, they still had predecessors. The same Slavophiles with a return to the Petrovsky fork.

Another thing is interesting: what kind of riches, spiritual, intellectual, were accumulated BEFORE 980, in comparison with which, the achievements of the last 1000 years are a small bargaining chip, which you can and "... don't need change"?

Six sayings, but a dozen "folk weather signs" of the annual climate cycle?

Some serious, palpable things connected with the territory along the Dnieper-Don-Volga, these are, after all: Scythian burial mounds, Scythian gold. Yes, and Herodotus, having described in such detail the Scythians, the royal Scythians, the Scythian farmers ... "Russians" somehow ... shamefully overlooked. authentic (not

covers of "fantasy" novels of the XX—XXI centuries}, namely, authentic drawings on Greek dishes are also Scythians.

But the supporters of the 20,000-year history of the Russians have conflicting relations with the Scythians. In the extreme case, they are recognized ... as shareholders, translating into modern concepts: "minority shareholders of the Russian idea." (Only this Alexander Blok "Yes, we are Scythians..." introduced some confusion at the recent Meeting of Shareholders).

So what is the "outcome" of 20,000 years of history? Here gentlemen Isenbek with Mirolyubov found the answer. Veles book.

In 3-4 computer "clicks" you will reach a giant scroll of sites, files dedicated to the "Book of Veles". With the fans, everything is clear, but, which is typical, even those who "doubt", "discuss" - take out headlines, announcements, or pack something like the following into the first lines of articles: "Veles book" - what is it? The greatest scientific discovery—or the greatest hoax? It also happens that the "doubters" call it a "brilliant forgery".

"... Bogumir had three daughters and two sons. In the steppes they raised cattle, having learned this from their fathers and grandfathers. They were obedient to the gods and reasonable. The time came, and their mother Slavunya said to Bogumir: "We need to marry off our daughters in order to see our grandchildren." Bogumir went to the field and came to an oak standing in the field, and here in the evening he saw three

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live on horseback. They drove up to Bogumir, and he told them about his concern, and they said that they themselves were looking for wives. And Bohumir returned to his steppes, and brought three husbands to his daughters. And three glorious families descended from them - the Drevlyans, the Krivichi and the Polyane. Because the first daughter's name was Dreva, the second was Skreva, and the third was Poleva. The sons of Bogumir were called Seva and Rus. Northerners and Russians come from them. And those clans were formed in Semirechye, in the green region. And it was one thousand three hundred years before Hermanrich.

That is, shifting to the usual time scale, somewhere in THEIR century. BC. Bogumir, etc. Part of his descendants went from Semirechie through the mountains to the south, to India, the other - to the West, "to the Carpathian Mountains." So, even for those "doubters", the undoubted greatness of the "Book" is in its all-embracing, indeed great historical panorama. Thousands of years of events, and they cover - ALL EURASIA! Painting.

But my first inner disagreement arises not even with the adepts, but with those who admit: "if not... then this is a Great forgery! Brilliant hoax".

What is so "great" in this gigantic, semi-world panorama of the wanderings of the struggle... when in 5 minutes, and it, "all-encompassing" can be left barely distinguishable under a microscope. Having drawn, let's say:

"... Bogumir lived on Alpha Centauri, and with his sons drove his vast herds along the Milky Way... And having passed 17 Galaxies, after a furious storm of ten Supernovae, the sons of Bogumir landed on the planet Earth... one went to Palestine, ruled for 100,000 years and left the Bible to posterity. And the other went .. la-la-la and bequeathed them the Vedas ... the third ... - Koran. And the daughters of Bohumir, who settled from Orion and the Southern Cross to the very Pleiades, are sometimes sent to their nephews on luminous plates..."

And, for example, the historian - "Veles" adept - writes: "There are disputes about the authenticity of the "Vlesovy Book" to this day. Official science without bothering to carefully study

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material, hurriedly evaluates the tablets as a brilliant forgery. "Revealing" articles on this topic have repeatedly appeared in our press. But all this sounds extremely

unconvincing."

Yes, of course, there are indeed disputes — and as a filler of the media, the Internet, they are no worse than many others, but this scheme, expressed in passing, is highly characteristic: "Official science, without bothering to carefully study the material, genius fake.

That is, the "genius of falsification" - as a kind of compensation, for not recognizing authenticity. But adherents still do not agree with these compensations. And it is quite possible that the refuting scholars, having gone through all the white threads and gaps of this "Book", passing the final verdict quite mechanically, in the spirit of the usual stamped speech, uttered "brilliant forgery", instead of simply "forgery". And it may have been more flattering for someone to expose the "great, ingenious..." than just a fake.

But nevertheless, you should not replace the "basic concepts".

The great hoax is Kozma Prutkov with his essay tent, rhymes, fables, aphorisms of "worldly wisdom".

A brilliant, well, maybe a talented hoax (I won't be so proud of my protégé) is Yevgeny Vashkov's "Lights".

And this ... we honor, however.

"One of the biggest sensations in the field of historical discoveries of our century is the discovery of the Vlesovaya Book, a pagan chronicle of pre-Oleg Rus'. This story is reminiscent of an adventure novel... There was a civil war, a time of great upheavals, troubles and hardships for our people. Long-suffering Russia was divided into two warring camps. Many historical monuments then perished. Masterpieces of world and national culture were destroyed in a blind rage against everything "masterly". But even in those terrible years there were people who tried to save at least something. Wed

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Among them was a colonel of the White Army, divisional battery commander A.F. Izenbek, who was passionately interested in the ancient history of the Fatherland. In 1919, after another battle, fate threw him into the plundered estate of the princes Kurakins near Orel. In the library of the devastated manor, he accidentally noticed tablets lying on the floor, covered with unknown inscriptions, badly destroyed by time. Many of them were crushed by soldiers boots."

The beginning of this historical ballad is quite, quite. Remember, at the end of the film "The Hussar Ballad", the ruined manor of the heroine's uncle, Shurochka Azarova... and lieutenant Rzhevsky tumbles through the window of the "ballroom": "Thousands of devils! Date like in a novel "...

Let's continue though:

"Isenbek collected the boards that interested him and took them with him, not yet knowing what price they represent. After the end of the civil war, the colonel and the tablets ended up in Brussels. In 1924, the writer and historian Yu. P. Miroyubov, known in Russian emigrant circles as a researcher of the religion of the ancient Slavs and Russian folklore, learned about them. He was the first of the researchers to suggest that the text of the tablets was written in an unknown ancient Slavic language. For the next 15 years, he tirelessly transcribed and deciphered boards...

Their surface was scratched, in some places they were completely spoiled by some kind of spots and warped, as if damp. The lacquer that covered them had fallen behind in some places. Beneath it was dark wood. Isenbeck thought that the boards were of birch wood, possibly beech.

The planks were approximately 38 x 32 centimeters in size, half a centimeter thick. It is immediately clear that this is many years ago. On the margins of some boards there are depictions of the heads of a bull, on others the rays of the sun, on still others images of other animals, perhaps foxes or dogs... The letters are not all the same size, there were small lines, but there were also large ones. It is clear that more than one person wrote them. The exact number of boards has not yet been established."

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Mirolubov understood the value of the find and repeatedly suggested that Isenbek show the plates to specialists or take pictures of them, but Isenbek was constantly haunted by manic anxiety for the fate of the relics, to the point that he did not even allow Mirolubov to take the plates out of his house at all. Mirolubov copied them in the presence of the owner. A scientist enthusiast agrees to work in any conditions, as long as he has access to the most valuable historical material. The fears did not turn out to be unfounded: the further fate of the tablets is tragic. After Isenbeck's death in German-occupied Brussels in 1943, they disappeared along with all his property and a large number of paintings. According to witnesses, the Gestapo had a hand in this."

Ah, if only the Gestapo! But the adventures of the Veles book, according to other sources... "had a hand" also - the Ahnenerbe itself! Here is another description of "acquisition":

"If the "Book of Veles" is not a brilliant invention, then initially the tablets were in the library of the Novgorod Magi. In X| century, this library was taken to France by Anna Yaroslavna. At the beginning of the 19th century, thanks to the work of P.P.Dubrovsky, the library returned to Russia. It was immediately purchased by the antiquary Al Sulakadzev. Later he sold them to Neklyudov Zadonsky, in whose estate, near Kharkov, they were found in 1919 by Volunteer Army Colonel Fyodor Arturovich Isenbek, an artist and archaeologist. In September 1920, the colonel left the Crimea, and, after long wanderings, remained in Brussels, where he earned his living by painting fabrics. Later, Isenbek met an emigrant like him, Yuri Petrovich Mirolubov, and only after three years of acquaintance showed Mirolubov the boards. He spent many years parsing and rewriting the text. On August 13, 1941, Isenbek died, having bequeathed his property to Mirolubov. But at that time, the planks had already been seized by the SS team "Anenerobe" ("Heritage of the Ancestors"). Of the 43 tablets, only lists of texts and a couple of low-quality photographs remained. Subsequent translations were made from these

lists."

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Believe me, this is the difference: "the estate of the princes Kurakins near Orel in whose library..." and "...Neklyudov-Zadonsky, in whose estate, near Kharkov, they were found in 19192"... me, so it's still not a reason for nit-picking. Both the above-mentioned points are, in general, both south of Moscow, and on the whole almost coincide with the direction of movement of the front of the White Army, in the ranks of which ... Colonel Isenbek ... There is almost order.

But much more terrible, and at the same time, funnier, is the appearance on the horizon of the very same "Ahnenerbe" ("Heritage of the Ancestors").

With regard to this worthy organization, I can only say slightly paraphrasing the words of one famous character from the same era of the 1930s, from the same country, one might say, an "allied", neighbor:

"When I hear the word "Ahnenerbe" - I grab for ..." (no, not for a gun, I grab - for a bag, from those special ones, you know, that they give out on airplanes, in case you ...)

In World War II Reset, I spent half a chapter on the topic of "opposing war":

"The theme of the film "UFO of the Third Reich", shown on the Rossiya TV channel on September 2, 2006, is very close to this tricky task "Turning Hitler into Harry Potter". Filmmaker

Vitaly Pravdivtsev, Goldmedium firm.

The recipe is about the same. "Let the theme of fascism of the twentieth century be a whole sea. So let's dissolve it in the ocean of pop!" All the same UFOs, time travel, secret society Ahnenerbe, Tibet, Shambhala, Thule Island, Bermuda Triangle, Antarctica (further with all the stops). Generous scatterings of photographs of someone's drawings (and vice versa, someone's drawings from memory from photographs seen once) - in general, Hitler had flying saucers, partly invisible to the enemy. Even the brands are indicated: "Vril", "Belonso" (the latter seemed to be more powerful).

Their combat purpose? - To hoist a serious bomb load on these fragile and very thin creatures from unknown metals - for this, of course, even fantasies "on

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there are not enough scientific pop-sellers. Then — let there be observers! Probably, "from the plates" you can see something at the enemy that you can't see from all aircraft ("frames" Focke-Wulf-189).

The cymbal engines were both "ordinary" and... "techno-magical" Schauburger. The technology of these engines was secretly taken out by the Ahnenerbers from ... of course! From where else - from Tibet! (On camels.)

And, of course, the fate of Hitler — here already the merging of a "scientific-documentary" film of a Russian TV channel with the above-mentioned pop-mystical corpus of writings — is absolutely complete. Hitler still outwitted the allies! In vain Stalin chased SMERSHEVTS for his corpse. The Fuhrer sailed on submarines, and then flew on saucers with "techno-magic engines" to Antarctica. There, in 1947, he attacked the American fleet... By the way, in the same place, in Antarctica, there is a point of special "worm passages" to the star Vega...

My only fear is that those who have not seen this film will suspect that the author of this book has deliberately chosen some kind of children's program for the subject of revelations and is now making fun of filmmakers, and even ... "generalizes".

No, I assure you, the film is absolutely serious, popular science. Dozens of "specialists" were involved. Captain 1st rank Viktor Berezhnoy testifies: "Yes, in the region of the South Georgia Islands, in 1979 we observed something... very anomalous."

Doctor of Sciences (albeit, economics) Vladimir Vasiliev (Institute of the USA and Canada) - about the same. More precisely, the doctor reported on the American control stations at both poles, in Antarctica and Alaska of the same worm-and-worm passage, along which, like on an escalator: bang! — and you are already on the star Vega.

In principle, of course, this is a worldwide trend: more and more people are accustomed to accepting their own, sometimes even different, class-individual doses of information about science and art - only in a pop-dissolved, sensationally flavored, glamorous caramelized form.

Thoughtful analysts - even in the field of big science have noted one important trend of recent decades.

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Previously, science was looking for truth, today it serves the information needs of society. This, if you think about it, is a very subtle difference. After all, here we are talking about the redirection of real, big science. This, in fact, is the ideology of the reform of our RAS, which is taking place these very days. They say that society itself will better order: what and where to look for, discover, invent. Or (which is very familiar to us): The Invisible Hand of the Market will put everything in its place, one scientist will give

kaz, down with others. I wonder what kind of market could order Newton to discover his laws, or Roentgen to discover his rays? Is such an order-attire possible: "Brother, open to me... something that is not there."

And so, if even big science is put on serving the information needs of society, then what can we say about such subdivisions of science that stand on the verge of science and "scientific pop"? Or, coming closer to our topic, what will happen to the science of history? It seems that (admittedly) the "historical shelves" in the bookstores are "bursting with goods". This product sells well — the publishers have correctly calculated the "need of society". But what about these needs? When (with current trends) even Herodotus and Tacitus cannot be sold without an announcement: "Sensation!", "New revelations", and something about the sexual orientation of the authors.

And ... now - strictly on the topic of the book: the trick is that this universal, worldwide trend of "opposing history" is by no means equally harmful worldwide. And if Vitaly Pravdivtsev, the author of the pop-science film, can dismiss the accusations: "Why?! Everyone is filming about Hitler, Tibet, Ahnenerbe, Loch Ness — here I am..."

This is where we have the right to apply the following postulate: For Denmark, which fought in the Second World War for an hour and a half and lost 15 people, Hitler, who flew to Antarctica on a flying saucer, today means NOT THE SAME as for Russia!

That is why the question to the TV channel bearing the name "Russia" can be light, ironic, like: "And the power of the Schauberger Techno-Magic Engine installed on Vril flying saucers is measured, which is in "horse-ma - geic forces?

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But you can ask a little more strictly: "Did you, dear Rossiya channel, notice that your film is a contribution to: 1} making sense of the Second World War, and Russian and world history in general; 2} the aestheticization of fascism"?

The latter (the danger of aestheticizing fascism) was interestingly written (available on websites) by science fiction writer Nick Perumov. Indeed, saucers, interplanetary spaceships, spaceports - and all with swastikas, and around very recognizable slender figures in leather raincoats, caps with high crowns and stacks - all this just begs for children's albums and youthful wall posters. The only sad paradox is that today such a "swastika sci-fi pop" in Germany would not even be allowed close to the screens.

I will add that while working on The Second World Reload, of course, I had to filter dozens of books similar to that Pravdivtsev film, and the true role of Ahnenerbe reminds me of one of our well-known joking sayings: "War will write everything off". So approximately, and regarding the whole mystical-Shambala-UFO ... topic, one can say: "Ahnenerbe" will write everything off!

In general... "Everything you wanted to know about Tibet (Shambhala), but were embarrassed to ask."

Some of my personal irritation can be explained by a not very old case. In the autumn of 2009, I met with readers at the Fund for Slavic Literature and Culture, among whom I saw an old, very respected acquaintance, a prominent scientist, a doctor of serious sciences. And when it came to questions, his question, to my great dismay, was about... "the same great and terrible Ahnenerbe"...

But, and if we continue to follow the plot of Veles Finding, then very soon all lovers of Russian history and literature will get a real blow of breath...

"YU. Mirolyubov managed to copy about 75% of the text, and at present, historians have only Mirolyubov's notes and a photograph that was accidentally preserved.

her one of the boards. One involuntarily begs a comparison with the original Tale of Igor's Campaign, which was also lost during the Moscow fire of 1812.

That's it! That's why I devote so much time to this "Veles fantasy". Her fans always have this blow ready: "And your 'Tale of the Regiment'? After all, it was also found, but the original was then lost."

What is the answer here? Indeed, you can record on tape cassettes, on one - the reading of Pushkin's Poltava, and the other - sheep bleating, then bury them somewhere, then find them, and they will be: the same - finds, "artifacts". In general, against this equation, equating all "foundlings", an important means is familiarity with the text. Read, compare. Moreover, I immediately foresee a major loss for The Tale of the Shelf - in its "greatness", its inclusiveness. Igor's campaign, whatever one may say, is only to the river Kayala and back, flight ("Igor goes to the Mother of God Pirogoshcha"). Neither the Himalayas, nor Semirechye, nor the "Carpathian Mountains" for you.

Vladimir Lapenkov ("History of non-traditional orientation") gives dozens of pages of conclusions of philologists, such as:

".. the creator of the VK ("Book of Veles") does not know the laws of language development, and therefore in many cases in different words, but in the same phonetic positions, we will meet spellings that are mutually exclusive in phonetic nature ... Gross violations of the grammatical system ... These are verbal forms impossible in the language... and incorrect administration... and the lack of agreement between the adjective and the noun it defines... We also note a large number of different words in VK - Serbian, Polish, Ukrainian, Czech, etc. Moreover, these are by no means the words of the Old Serbian or Old Polish language ... namely, modern vocabulary (italics mine. - I.Sh.). A review of even some of the features of the "phonetic system" of the VK language convinces us that there could not be a language with such an inconsistent system that contradicts all ideas about the history of the Slavic languages. This is an artificial language, constructed, moreover, extremely illiterately and inconsistently - the creator of VK, in fact, does not have a historiographic concept:

he offers a number of mutually exclusive versions, stated at the same time extremely indistinctly. The VC is striking in its wretchedness: a negligible amount of information... an abundance of repetitions of the same collisions, which, even with the most careful check, reveal their complete pseudo-historicity. In chronological calculations, the creator of the VK was guided by the same simple rule as in the invention of language forms - the less clear, the more it looks like "ancient"... It is difficult to find among medieval chronicles and annals... a work as miserable in thought, with the same lack of narrative logic, just as poor when referring to specific facts... just as devoid of toponymic landmarks. In a word, the analysis of the "historiography" of the VK suggests that we have an unsuccessfully assembled falsification."

The writer Alexander Kormashov, with whom I had a chance to argue on this issue, perfectly understanding the whole difference between "The Word ..." and "Velesova. ...", nevertheless accentuates the argument of Fomenko and Nosovsky: "All history is the author's".

And "The Tale of Bygone Years", and "The Word ...", and ... it turns out - "The Book of Veles".

It seems that the only difference is that the monk Nestor is a talent, the author of The Lay... is a genius, and the author of Velesova... is a miserable graphomaniac.

But here is one (only one) of many differences. The creator of "The Tale of the Regiment..." describes the campaign. Researchers argue: was he a contemporary of Prince Igor? Was he Prince Igor himself? lived later? But our unknown genius, nevertheless, described the campaign, and his

own images, comparisons, lyrical digressions, poetic epithets, nevertheless fall on a solid historical canvas. The same is true of Tolstoy's "War and Peace", namely, a description of the Russian-French wars of 1805-1812, made 50 years later, plus his "artistic" (as Lev Nikolayevich himself called it).

And the creator of Velesova. ..", he - designed something from contemporary material (X! X - XX centuries).

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From myself I will add such observation. Compare. Here Karamzin testifies to the morals of our ancestors (Volume 1, Chapter 3): "... they sacrificed oxen and other animals to him... they stained their tremblings with the blood of captives chosen by lot... they slaughtered them on the grave his beloved horse ... "

And here is a description of other, much more humane, directly highly humanistic mores.

"Veles" tablet No. 4: "The gods of the Rus do not take human or animal sacrifices, only fruits, vegetables, flowers, grains, milk, cheese drink (whey), infused with herbs, and honey, and never a live bird and never fish, but the Varangians and Alans give the gods a different sacrifice - a terrible, human one, we should not do this, because we are Dazhdbog's grandchildren and cannot go as strangers feet."

Here is the difference! Yes, the Slavs were known for their good nature — and Karamzin speaks about this, carefully, carefully referring to the works of the Byzantine historians Procopius and Mauritian. But at the same time, Karamzin, without hiding, writes about those Slavic sacrifices. You see, with all the good nature of our ancestors, humanity, the absence of human and animal sacrifices, in that era it never even occurred to anyone that these were some kind of virtues... These are values of a completely, completely different era, and the fact that the "Velesovets" ascribes them to "Dazhdbog's grandchildren"... — this is a characteristic jump, DESIGN. It is good that, at the same time, the "Velesian" Mirolubov does not mention in his tablets the humanistic arguments and appeals of Voltaire, Leibniz and Abraham Lincoln...

A little further on, it will be told that Mirolubov started all this "Veles mess", including with the specific political goals of his twentieth century: to positively position the Slavs in the eyes of Europe, to straighten out their image, spoiled by Bolshevism. So it is quite possible to extrapolate, to imagine that, live Mirolubov until XX! century, his planks would speak: "We should not build large funeral pyres, because we are Dazhdbog's grandchildren, and we cannot contribute to global warming!

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Another example of what seems to me to be a stunning psychological unreliability.

"In X! century, this library was taken to France by Anna Yaroslavna. At the beginning of the 19th century, the works of P.P. Dubrovsky's library returned to Russia. It was immediately acquired by the antiquary AI Sulakadzev. Later, he sold them to Neklyudov-Zadonsky, in whose estate, near Kharkov...>.

Imagine, 25-30 years ago, the grandfather of that Princess Anna, Prince Vladimir the Holy, converted to Christianity, mercilessly set fire to the Magi and their objects of worship ("baptized with a sword ... with fire ..."). New converts are always the most zealous adherents of religion, as they roughly say in these cases: ... he set about it with all the ardor of a neophyte. Anna's uncles are Saints Boris and Gleb. And most importantly: some kind of Volkhov tablets were by no means valuables back then. Pieces of the relics of saints, relics from Jerusalem - yes, they were often mentioned then as a valuable element of dowry, for example. In general, the very interest in antiquity, in the "antiques" is an important sign of the Renaissance. Itut Anna Yaroslavna is carrying her fiancé Heinrich | French future Isenbegov, anenerbov "sensation" ...

Again, one cannot do without extrapolation directly: "... Anna is the second daughter of Yaroslav ... the Wise! — she herself valued history very much and took to France — those very tablets and a volume of Karamzin. For cultural exchange...

In my opinion, this France came here - for a completely different reason: Where was the "sensation" hidden for the period from XI - at the beginning of the 19th century? After 1943, it is clear - Ahnenerbe will write everything off, "but for that period? Exit: "Ends in ... in France." And not to Norway - the place of marriage of Yaroslav's eldest daughter, Elizabeth, and not to Hungary, where the youngest, Anastasia, was with Andrey | Hungarian. Namely France: and Anna - more than other princesses Yaroslaven "on hearing", and one of the "finders" Dubrovsky, or Sulakadzev, according to legend, went there ...

However, with these comparisons, extrapolations, we put aside the further Belgian-American adventures of the Veles Guard.

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So, in the previous series... Colonel Isenbek, after the battle in the plundered estate... by chance... tablets covered with unknown inscriptions... Then Belgium, redrawer Mirolubov, bent over them like a medieval monk. Then the war, the Gestapo, and the apotheosis - "Ahnenerbe", so with all the questions about the original tablets: "Contact Himmler!" on Ahnenerb flying saucers, they defeated the American fleet there in 1947, and in comparison with this, stretching Ahnenerb elixirs until 2010 is not the most difficult number. I have already talked about my associations, reflexes associated with the appearance of this ... organization in any service role, so I'll better quote Vladimir Lapenkov further:

"After 1952, copies of Yu.P. Mirolubov are beginning to be published on the pages of publications of the Russian emigration in America. Former general of the White Army A. Kurenkov, who is also a specialist in Ancient Assyria A. Kur, secretary of the Museum of Russian Art in San Francisco, publishes a number of articles and his own restoration of texts in the Firebird magazine. In the late 1950s, a resident of Australia (who fled from Kyiv with the Germans in 1943) took up the systematization of disparate fragments of this text. This is a specialist in the field of Diptera biology S.Ya. Paramonov, also known under the pseudonym S. Lesnoy, as the author of the sensational work "Where are you from, Rus?". The term "Book of Veles" was introduced by him in 1957, and he also gave the name to the strange priestly alphabet "Velesovitsa". In 1960, Paramonov sent one of the photographs of the tablet to the Soviet Slavic Committee in the USSR. There, the whole book was immediately declared a fake, and Academician D.S. Likhachev called the Book of Veles an imaginary discovery.

For today's apologists, the story around Vleskniga is slowly, retroactively, supplemented with the missing details. It is clarified that the book was written by the magi of Ruuskolani and Ancient Novgorod, in XI V. The "library of the Magi" was supposedly taken to France by the future Queen Anna Yaroslavna, and at the beginning of the 20th century. thanks to the efforts of P.P.

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Dubrovsky returned to Russia and was acquired by the antiquary A.N. Sulakadzev. Later, the planks were bought by the Neklyudov-Zadonskys, in whose estate Veliky Burluk, Kharkov province, and were discovered in 1919 by Ali Izenbek...

Yuri Petrovich Mirolubov was born on July 30, 1892 in the Ekaterinoslav province in the family of a priest. During the years of the revolution, his father was killed in the dungeons of the Cheka in Kyiv. Mother, nee Lyadskaya, died in Ukraine in 1933. He graduated from Warsaw and Kiev universities, where he studied at the medical faculty. As a volunteer in 1914, he went to the front. During the Civil War - an officer in the troops of General Denikin. In 1920 - Egypt, India, Turkey, Prague - university. In 1922 - Belgium; worked as a chemist. In 1954 he moved to the USA. In 1970, upon returning to Europe, he dies. Some of his works: "Grandmother's Chest", 1974. "Motherland", 1975. "Prababkino Teaching", 1977. "Rig Veda and Paganism", 1981. "Russian Pagan Folklore. Russian

mythology", 1982. "Materials for the Prehistory of the Rus", 1983. "Slavs in the Carpathians. Criticism of Normanism", 1986. "About Prince Kyi, the Founder of Kievan Rus", 1987. "Formation of Kievan Rus and its statehood (times before Prince Kyi and after him)", 1987. "Prehistory of Slavy-Rus", 1988. "Tales of Zaharikha", 1990. "Materials on the history of the extreme Western Slavs", 1991. "The Tale of Svyatoslav Horobr Prince of Kiev", 1986. The titles are quite informative, they outline the circle of the author's interests, historical views. ... Why was the VK created?.. Mirolyubov wrote: in order to find the strength to fight the Soviet system, "a demonic and anti-Christian phenomenon", one must "conceal the divine principle in oneself" ... one must remember that "in the Russian soul - source of mystical insight into the eternal past... And therefore he formulates the task of the editorial board of The Firebird as "the study of the Slavic past, possibly more distant" and declares that he and his like-minded people would like to "find out this past "... It was not possible to find the "necessary" past, and we had to create it ourselves"... But the most curious thing in this whole story, noted by Tvorogov: the enthusiasm of today's neophytes is very different from

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behavior of Mirolyubov himself. Mirolyubov was not so much interested in the boards, says Curds, as their content.

Mirolyubov, of course, is Don Quixote (and if we recall other fighters from this "Veles chain", and "lieutenant Rzhevsky" - Izenbek, then this will already be a whole squadron of Don Quixotes), galloping with spears at the ready, attacking one - the only mill - barely brushing aside Russian history. The goal is noble: "To find the strength to fight the Soviet demonic system" ... but what, in my opinion, an interesting pattern emerges here. As in the niche of historical finds, acquisitions, the Book of Veles undermines the position of the same Tale of the Regiment.", and in the niche of fighters against the Soviet system... Well, imagine, according to Solzhenitsy, well, a means of combating that same Soviet demonic system, as you know: "Live not by lies!" And then a colleague, Mirolyubov cheerfully complements him like this: "That's right ... not from a lie, but from the Book of Veles!

CONTINUE WITH ALL STOPS

However, now in the reader's everyday life there is also a legion of books in comparison with which Mirolyubov's "Veles Book" is a verified Brockhaus and Efron. But I have absolutely no intention of filling the volume of my own edition with poking fun at these authors. No, I'm just going to go through some steps, levels, into which, as it seems to me, all such products can be decomposed.

The first class is "New Chronology", discussed above using the books of A.T. Fomenko and N.M. Burnosov as an example. Their main characteristic (in the light of the topic of our own research) is the absence of direct falsifications of facts. On the contrary, all figures, dates are very respectfully and carefully collected, processed, however, then a construction of simply unique whimsicality was erected from them. By the way, it can be noted that on the path of such interpretations, Fomenko - Nosovsky in some way anticipated the cult film "The Matrix": "new

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hron" was the first to put forward the hypothesis that we live in an actually invented, cunningly constructed world by Scaligero.

I would also classify the disassembled "Veles book" in the second class. Dozens of books of a predominantly "neopagan" direction follow after it - they are not analyzed here, they are not even mentioned, but the reader, I think, has an idea of what books are being discussed. This is already a hoax, adding to the established facts - their own, born of stormy historical and philological fantasy.

It can be said that they respect the old Nestor, the network of his facts-names-dates is not torn, but simply retreats beyond his "sweep", into "pre-Rurik times": there are untouched millennia and eras. Going along this axis of coordinates, in this direction, it seems, will not be confused by mammoths, saber-toothed tigers, and then brontosaurus, diplodocuses. ... etc. That is: to place among them the "proto-Slavic kingdoms" - these creatures are not able to interfere.

But the "Velesovites", "neopagans" are still not the last stop. On this path, I would single out a third class of "historiographic production." Fantasy theories are the fruits of a pure flight of thought, no longer bound by any incoming restrictions from the world of "traditional history". Why don't I merge classes two and three? There are still objective differences. The second class was nevertheless created by people who have some professional relation to the "material", for example, among the creators of the "Veles World" - the philologist Yu.P. Mirolubov, Assyrologist A. Kur (A. Kurenkov), and most importantly, their theory has certain groups of historians-supporters.

Here is a published list of scientists who support Mirolubov, who consider the Book of Veles to be a true monument of ancient Russian literature:

V. Shayan is a Sanskrit scholar, Slavist, founder of Ukrainian neo-paganism.

Yu.K. Begunov - Doctor of Philology.

B.I. Yatsenko is a professor-philologist.

Radivoj Pesic is a professor at the Universities of Milan and Belgrade and a member of the Institute for Early Slavic Studies in London.

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Radomil Miroevich - Professor, Doctor of Philology.

V.V. Tsybulkin is a philologist.

N.V. Slatin is a philologist.

True, there is another list - scientists who consider the "Veles book" a fake:

L.P. Zhukovsky is a philologist and paleographer.

IN AND. Bugarov is a great historian.

B.A. Rybakov is an archaeologist.

A.L. Mongait is an archaeologist.

F. Filin is a philologist.

O.V. Tvorogov is a philologist.

But even this does not change the question that I have pointed out — about the absence of any works that study, develop, correct, or even refute these theories.

This "third class" is run by lone enthusiasts. One example will be analyzed in detail: Nikolai Levashov, and then dozens of authors can be pointed out in this direction, up to the creators of such "folk etymologies", like the famous humorist Mikhail Zadornov, who create their own worlds and explain their laws "on the fingers". Yes, like the "Velesians" they don't have their own groups of scientific supporters / opponents - and I somehow thought: why not, because the reasons are not in some personal qualities?

And a casual glance at the bookshop shelf suggested the answer. You must have noticed: grouped by book series, under a typical cover: "The Worlds of R. Zelazny", "The Worlds of So-and-so", "The Worlds...". It is precisely the ease of creating such "their own worlds", new historical theories, that deprives their detachments of supporters, and even opponents. After all, in the time required to read such a work, instead of collecting arguments "for" and "against", you can compose your own "World" with the same success. Moreover, the work under study itself with easily molded facts provokes precisely this option...

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And I must precede my transition to one particular example, one of the hundreds of "creators" of my worlds, my history, N. Levashov, with the following micro-Manifesto.

— If you look at all your books as just some kind of fantasy production, like Tolkien, then you can really write them off as a publishing and marketing approach: filling all price and other niches. But when (and as my teaching and journalistic experience shows, quite often), they are perceived as historiography, then this is a retreat into some kind of pre-scientific, cave era, where there are neither even lines, nor right angles, nor anything logical at all. repetitive, repetitive. After all, from the period of the creation of the first schools (and it is precisely for this line that the books in question throw us away), the sciences taught (mathematics, rhetoric, history, logic ...) were otherwise called: "disciplines".

Your volumes have occupied 10, 25, 40 atoms and more centimeters of shelves in bookstores. It is possible and seems convincing to you what you blinded from this old set: "secrets of the pyramids", Shambhala, Etruscans, patterns of the Nazca desert... But something else will fall on the subconscious of the reader, namely, lightness, ease of construction of such structures. That is why there can be no painstaking in-depth studies, supporters (which one of these "historians" complained about) - all potential "researchers" will simply take this EECO-set and make up something of their own.

Now let's get to know one of the representatives of this class of authors a little closer.

Nikolai Levashov, "Hushed History of Russia". Part 1 (thoughts from the book "Russia in Crooked Mirrors").

"Russia is a unique country, unique in every respect. Take at least the name of the country and ... a whole layer of information will emerge, about which most of the inhabitants of Russia have not the slightest idea. The name of the country - Russia, originated from another word - Russey, which, in turn, was formed from the name of Russiya [1]. Rassenia was a part of the ancient Slavic-Aryan Empire [2],

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lying west of the Ripey (Ural) mountains. The lands east of the Urals to the Pacific Ocean and further from the Lukomorye (Russian North) to Central India were called the Land of the Holy Race [3]. Foreigners called this country differently. One of the last foreign names known in Europe to the end of the eighteenth century, there was Great Tartaria [4] - the largest country in the world, as it is said in the first edition of the British Encyclopedia of 1771. Those who wish can see for themselves by looking at this edition of the encyclopedia.

The main population of this empire were Slavs, mostly Russians. At the same time, many other peoples lived on its territory and had equal rights with the main population. Approximately the same as it is in modern Russia. The name Tartaria has nothing to do with the name of the Turkic tribes. When foreigners asked the inhabitants of this country about who they were, the answer was: "We are the children of Tarkh and Tara [5]" - a brother and sister who, according to the ideas of the ancient Slavs, were the guardians of the Russian land .. Among the settlers was a relatively small group of highly developed humanoid creatures, very

close to modern man, forming a kind of caste, which the rest of the settlers called URY.

The Urs [7] possessed enormous possibilities that lay beyond the imagination of most of the "ordinary" people who did not belong to this caste. Urs became teachers, mentors of all the rest. They initially protected relatively small settlements of "ordinary" people, both from wild nature and from "two-legged predators". The Urs taught and helped to master the original technologies, passed on the necessary knowledge and knowledge that would have to be in demand only after millennia. The Urs encrypted them and handed them over for preservation to a special caste of guardian sorcerers [8], who at the right time would have to transfer the stored knowledge, carrying it through the millennia, preserving everything that was possible. For this purpose, the guardians-sorcerers received two runic alphabets, each of which was used by the sorcerers of different levels of initiation — da'Aryan and x'Aryan scripts [9]. memory of

9 Big forgery

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teachers-urakh remained in words, for example, in the word culture, which means a system of moral and spiritual ideas that were transmitted by urs to their ward Rus. The presence of two castes among the ancient Slavs was manifested in the names that their neighbors gave them. Thus, the majority of Asian neighbors called the inhabitants of the Slavic-Aryan Empire Urrus, combining the self-names of these two castes into one. Until now, many Asian neighbors call Russians in the old way - Urrus.

At one time, the names of the Slavic tribes were formed by adding prefixes to the root Rus, reflecting the characteristics of these tribes in relation to other Rus, for example, EG'russki, P'russy. The prefix et before the self-name of the Rus means enlightened Rus - the bearers of a high cult'uura, evidence of which has been preserved in northern Italy, in the form of inscriptions on stones and works of art. The name of the Prussians-Slavs, which meant Perunov Russ [10], another self-name - Veneds [11] (militant tribes of the Western Slavs), was preserved in the self-name of the territory they occupied until the nineteenth century, even after the Germanic (Gothic) tribes seized this land in | 1X-X centuries AD. And they destroyed most of the Prussian-Slavs, assimilating their remnants in their midst and taking their name. After that, the Prussians began to be called one of the Germanic tribes that lived on these lands, which played a key role in uniting the Germanic tribes into a single state in the nineteenth century.

century.

During the many thousands of years of the past of the Slavs, the self-names of different Slavic tribes, which originally had a single culture and a single language, were determined by different reasons. Before the disappearance of the Urs, all Slavic tribes had the second name Urrus. After the disappearance of the Urs, the functions performed by them were forcibly distributed among their ward Russ. This led to the formation of several castes: the caste of sorcerers - the bearers of knowledge and traditions, the caste of professional warriors who protected from external enemies, the castes of artisans, grain growers and cattle breeders. Above all these castes stood the tribal aristocracy.

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Some time after the disappearance of the Urs, the Russ added one or another prefix to their common tribal name, reflecting their main occupation (et'russki, p'russy). The nomadic tribes of the Slavic pastoralists began to call themselves Scots, the farmers - glades, the inhabitants of the forests - Drevlyans. Later, there was a further separation of the Slavic tribes from each other, when, fleeing the famine that arose in Siberia during the last cold snap, part of the Slavic clans left their homeland in search of new lands for habitation. The departed clans took the names of their leaders - princes - in the form of self-name. The clans that left with Prince Sarmat began to call themselves Sarmatians, those who left with Prince Scyth - Scythians. With time,

Having spun off from the mother Vedic culture, these Slavic tribes “overgrown” in the new lands with local cultural features, partly associated with the inclusion of elements of the cultures of those peoples with whom they neighbored or conquered when they came to the new lands. But these were not other peoples, they were all the same Slavs. And when in the future they, for one reason or another, returned to their ancestral home, they again became simply Russians.

It is for this reason that "historians" cannot explain the disappearance of the same Sarmatians and Scythians without a trace. They did not disappear anywhere, but simply, having reunited with their older families, they took their family name according to the social laws that existed at that time. They were like branches of the river of a Slavic tribe: branching off from the main “channel” and later merging with it again, they brought a fresh stream into the “waters of the old channel”, while a number of other “sleeve-tribes” forever left its “old channel” and over time, from these “tribes-sleeves” arose new Slavic tribes, new Slavic peoples with greater or lesser differences in language, traditions and ideas: Serbs, Bulgarians, Macedonians, Croats, Czechs, Slovenes, Poles and many others. But regardless of this, all these tribes, up to the Middle Ages, remembered and knew their Slavic-Aryan Vedic empire [12], which existed for several tens of thousands of years. And this is not the delirium of an ignoramus who suddenly took up history.

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There is a lot of evidence for this, and not in the form of “castles in the air”, but quite real historical, archaeological and anthropological evidence that was ignored and hushed up by “historians” with diplomas and scientific degrees. In the region of the Southern Urals, near the village of Chandar, in 1999, Professor Chuvyrov discovered a stone slab on which a relief map of the West Siberian region was applied, made using technologies unknown to modern science. It is impossible to create such a map today. In addition to the natural landscape, this three-dimensional map, which requires at least artificial satellites, shows two canal systems with a total length of twelve thousand kilometers and a width of five hundred meters, as well as twelve dams with a width of 300-500 meters, up to ten kilometers long and up to three kilometers deep. Diamond-shaped platforms are marked not far from the canals...

On the stone slab there were also written signs made in hieroglyphic-syllabic writing, which for some reason was immediately attributed to the ancient Chinese language, which was not fully confirmed later. The idea of the primitiveness of the Proto-Slavs, which was hammered into us by the Slavs, was so ingrained in the brains of Russian scientists that they did not even have the idea that the inscriptions were made in Slavic Aryan runes, and with the help of the latter, all the numerous inscriptions on the stone slab could be read. And for this you don't need to go to the distant kingdom, but only compare with the runes from the Slavic-Aryan Vedas. It is assumed that there were 348 such plates, which together created a three-dimensional map of the world. Most of these slabs were probably lost forever after the Romanov “correctors of history” at the beginning of the nineteenth century “brought” the newly acquired territories of the Romanov Empire beyond the Urals to the required “standard”. More than 200 similar stone slabs are mentioned in archival documents of the eighteenth century. Romanov's "historical spotters"—virtually all foreigners, who often did not speak Russian—came under pain of death with their "devil's whisk", destroying any historical traces of the Slavic-Aryan empire. But sooner or

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late the secret becomes clear. Even what was left after this “broom”, which the Russian people were able to save, often risking their lives and not wanting to come to terms with how the great past of the Russian people is being destroyed, even these crumbs are more than enough to quite accurately rise - to renew the picture of Russia's past. And more and more of these “crumbs” are being discovered...

At the end of the twentieth century, the Slavic-Aryan Vedas became available to the general reader, containing a lot of curious information that modern science simply ignored. But in vain. These unique manuscripts translated into modern Russian say that, until the last ice age, which was the result of the war between the Great Russenia and Antlania [13] (Atlantis), which occurred more than thirteen thousand years ago, on great distances on a planetary scale traveled by means of Wightman, and by means of Wightmar, who could carry up to 144 Wightman in their wombs, traveled to near and far planets. So, the mysterious rhombic sites on the three-dimensional map of Western Siberia are nothing more than landing sites for these same Vaitmar and Vaitman. The last Whitemars left our Midgard-Earth about three and a half thousand years ago, when the Night of Svarog began [14]...

A sharp cooling and climate change throughout Siberia and the Far East forced a huge number of ancient Slavs to leave the metropolis and move to the unoccupied and inhabited lands of Europe, which led to a significant weakening of the metropolis itself. This was what the southern neighbors, the Arims, the inhabitants of Arimia, tried to take advantage of, as in those days the ancient Rasichs [16] called Ancient China.

The war was hard and unequal, but, nevertheless, the Great Rasseniya defeated Ancient China - Aremia. This event happened 7511 years ago. The victory was so significant and heavy that the Day of the Creation of the World (conclusion of a peace treaty) on September 22 according to the Christian calendar, our ancestors chose a new, turning point.

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who counts his history. According to this Slavic calendar, now it is summer, the year is 7511 from S.M. (Creation of the World).

So, Russian history has more than seven and a half thousand years of a new era, which came after the victory in a difficult war with Ancient China. And the symbol of this victory was a Russian warrior piercing a snake with a spear, known at present as George the Victorious. The meaning of this symbol has never been explained, at least I have not come across any explanation of this sign in the "official" history. And only after reading the Slavic Aryan Vedas, everything fell into place. Ancient China in the past was called not only Arimia, but also the country of the Great Dragon. The figurative name of the country of the Great Dragon has been retained by China to this day. In the old Russian language, the dragon was called a serpent, in the modern language this word has been transformed into the word serpent.

Probably everyone remembers Russian folk tales in which Ivan Tsarevich defeats in turn the three-headed, six-headed and, finally, nine-headed Serpent Gorynych in order to free Vasilisa the Beautiful. Each of the Russian fairy tales ended with the line: "The fairy tale is a lie, but there is a hint in it, a lesson for a good fellow." What is the lesson in this tale? In it, under the image of Vasilisa the Beautiful, the image of the Motherland is hidden. Under Ivan Tsarevich is a collective image of Russian knights liberating their homeland from enemies: the Serpent Gorynych - the Great Dragon - the troops of Arimia, in other words, China. This tale immortalized the victory over China, the symbol of which was a warrior piercing a dragon-serpent with a spear. No matter what this symbol is called now, its essence remains the same - the Great Victory of Russian (Slavic) weapons over the enemy 7511 years ago. But, unfortunately, everyone unanimously "forgot" about this victory. The men of Russian historical science, among whom there were practically no Russians by nationality, "inform" us Slavs that we crawled out of our lairs at the turn of the ninth and tenth centuries and were so primitive that we didn't even have our own statehood, and only "enlightened" Europe helped and "taught" how to live. Learning something good is never a sin, but is it so, that is the question!

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Let us recall that in the middle of the eleventh century, according to the Christian calendar, the daughter of Yaroslav the Wise, Princess Anna became the French queen. Having come from the "wild" Kievan Rus, the princess did not consider that she had come to "enlightened" Europe and perceived Paris as a big village, which is documented in the form of her letters. She brought with her to the remote province, which France was then considered to be, part of the library, some of the books from which returned to Russia only in the nineteenth century, having ended up in Sulakadzaev's library. (Further N. Levashov turns to the history of the Book of Veles).

The content of this book is completely in line with the Slavic-Aryan Vedas and archaeological discoveries of recent decades, which completely dismisses the "objections" of "true" historians. In fact, in a sense, they are "right." The word history arose from the merger of two words - from (c) Torah i, which means - stories from the past of the Jewish people.

Indeed, the Book of Veles has nothing to do with the history of the Jewish people, for the simple reason that the Book of Veles reflects the past events of the Russian people. But I personally do not see a problem, since it does not attempt to distort the history of the Jews or any other people. This book describes the past of the Slavs. It turns out an interesting picture: the Jews have the right to have their own past, their own history, all others too, but we, the Slavs, cannot have a past, much less a great one. as most of the known "historical" documents on which modern history is built are only printed or handwritten copies of the Middle Ages. The most interesting thing is that, after the making of these copies, all the originals without exception disappeared, either by burning in the fires of the Inquisition, like heretical books, or by dying in "accidental" and not very, fires, an epidemic that passed through all the ancient libraries. Almost simultaneously, the Alexandria, Etruscan in Rome, Athens, Tsargrad (Constantinople) libraries burned down, the libraries of Yaroslav the Wise and Ivan the Terrible disappeared. Originals burn or disappear

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while the copies taken from them so "timely" are cherished, are not declared heretical and are written on their basis from the (s)thorium of civilization. And all this happens only in the Middle Ages, more precisely in the 15th-10th/U/II centuries in Europe. And there are objective reasons for this.

The capital of the Slavic-Aryan Empire, the city of Asgard of Iri (temple city) was destroyed by the hordes of the Dzungars in the summer of 7038 from the Creation of the World (1530 AD). This city of gigantic stone pyramids, the city of magi, sorcerers [18] was the richest treasury of knowledge that was stored in artificial underground caves under the pyramids. It did not have fortress walls, but for a very long time no enemy was able to approach this city. The city was surrounded by invisible energy protection...

With the onset of the Night of Svarog, this protective field gradually weakened due to objective reasons... The hordes that broke into the magnificent temples and grandiose pyramids destroyed most of the Magi, burned or destroyed priceless repositories of ancient manuscripts and books brought to Asgard of Iria from Darius [19]. Fortunately, not everything was destroyed in these vaults either, since the most valuable has always been stored in special underground vaults hidden deep underground.

The word "cave" initially, before the merger, consisted of two words - Food of Ra, which meant spiritual food, which in modern interpretation corresponds to a library - a book depository. The fact is that in natural or artificial underground voids, a microclimate with constant temperature, humidity, and pressure naturally arose, which was ideally suited as a place to store books, manuscripts, manuscripts, many of which were made of the finest leather. written on wooden boards, etc. So, I would like to believe that in the near future these books will be taken out of these underground storages and shed light on many secrets of the past. But... while this has not yet happened, let's continue the search for grains of truth from what we already have in our hands...

After the destruction of the temple city of Asgard Iriysky by the hordes of the Dzungars... This weakening is especially strong for

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appeared in the outlying provinces of the empire, primarily in Europe. As a result, the rulers of these provinces, although they held the titles of kings and dukes, and were appointed governors, revolted and declared themselves sovereign (independent) from the power of the empire. The empire has already lost its former power, which was still four centuries ago, when the first attempt was made by the outlying provinces to separate from the metropolis. Only with the destruction of Asgard of Iria, on the second attempt, did they succeed, and in the former provinces began the destruction of any traces that testified to the connection with the former metropolis. Old books were destroyed, new ones were written, corrected so that the new "stories" did not mention the Slavic-Aryan Empire.

The period of history before the tenth century in Europe was declared the Dark, barbaric ages, in which the culture of the Holy Roman Empire brought the light of enlightenment. But, nevertheless, most of the Slavic-Aryan Empire, although it split into several large fragments, after the separation of the Western European provinces, still retained the main Vedic traditions of their ancestors. Skillfully manipulating pro-Western groups among the aristocracy of another fragment of the empire — Moscow Rus, whose eastern border ran along the Volga River (the original Slavic name of this river Ra) — organizing the Time of Troubles in this fragment of the empire, and physically destroying the old Rurik dynasty, the Romanovs, who initially occupied a pro-Western position, were placed on the Moscow throne.

The Romanovs, according to the existing old tradition, did not have the right to the Moscow throne. They received this throne from the hands of Western European politicians in exchange for "small" services. What are these "small" services? Let's "shake" the old days a little. First of all, even before ascending the throne, the Romanovs, eager for power, thoroughly went through the "broom" on the very nobility that so unsuccessfully "closed" the road to the Moscow throne, due to their more noble origin or due to loyalty to the traditions of their people. Having done the dirty work with the wrong hands, all the "dogs" were hung on Ivan the Terrible with his oprich

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nicknames, which, in fact, had nothing to do with him. But who will dispute when you are your own God and King. All who tried left their heads on the block.

Already under the first Romanovs, very interesting things happen. A religious reform was carried out by Patriarch Nikon in 1653-1656 AD, after which Nikon himself was quickly "pushed" into the shadows, forcing him to refuse the patriarchate at the next Ecumenical Council. "Moor" has done his job, "Moor" can leave. What deed did the next "Moor" — Patriarch Nikon, after the execution of which he was "left"? The thing is that before Nikon, Christianity was orthodox and, although it was the state religion, the main masses of the Russian people were perceived rather as an inevitable necessity than a need, due to the fact that it was contrary to the very spirit of the Russian people.

At that time, people lived according to the norms of Orthodoxy - the system of ideas and norms of life of Slavic Vedism, based on the wisdom of many millennia, according to which the Slavs - the descendants of the Heavenly Clan and the grandchildren of Dazhd-god [20] - did not fit into the dogmas of Christianity who turn all people into servants of God, who are destined to meekly accept all torments and hardships, as trials, in atonement for sins. And it does not matter that any baby has not yet had time to sin, no matter how hard he "tried"! In order to still break the Russian soul, this sabotage reform was carried out, unfortunately not the last... Christianity began to be called Orthodox in order to appease the ears of the Slavs, introducing a number of ancient Orthodox rites into Christianity, while preserving the slavish essence of Christianity itself. Christianity.

Christianity was invented to justify slavery, as a tool to keep the majority of slaves under the rule of a minority of slave owners in slave countries and empires.

Almost simultaneously with this, in the summer of 7190 from S.M. (in 1682 AD), under Tsar Fyodor Alekseevich Romanov, localism was abolished in Rus'. At the same time, all books related to this were burned, including the famous bit books containing the history of the state.

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gift appointments in Rus' over the past two centuries. Genealogical books were also destroyed, tracing the genealogies of the most noble families of the empire. Instead, he wrote a new genealogical book - the Velvet Book, in which "everything was as it should", only the question is who needs it and why.

Already under Pyotr Alekseevich Romanov, better known as Peter I, another grandiose sabotage was carried out. Having abolished the patriarchate, subordinating the Christian church to the state, actually becoming its head, Peter I. In the summer of 7208 A.D., he introduced the Christian calendar to the lands of Muscovite Rus. With one stroke of the pen, in the truest sense of the word, the summer of 7208 AD, at the request of Peter, turned into the year 1700 AD. In this way, by the hands of Peter I, 5508 years of history were stolen from the Russians after the creation (conclusion) of peace between the Slavic Aryan Empire and Ancient China, as well as many millennia before this peace treaty. And that was just the beginning...

[1] Rasseniya - the territory over which the Great Race settled, i.e., the White peoples - voluntary immigrants to Earth from other star systems of the Cosmos. Subsequently, the word Rasseniya passed into the Latin language Ki{Peta and began to be translated as simply Rus.

[2] The Slavic-Aryan Empire - in ancient times occupied the territory of the modern continent of Eurasia.

[3] The Land of the Holy Race is the country of aces (as is a god living on Earth), representatives of advanced civilizations. The abbreviation RASA was formed by abbreviating the phrase "Clan of Ases of the Country of Ases". The Holy Race is the four Great Clans of Ases: da'Aryans, x"Aryans, Rassen, Svyatorus, who lived in a communal-tribal way of life.

[4] Great Tartaria or Mighty Asia is the most ancient State of white people in the Asian part of the Eurasian continent. The ancestors of mankind on Earth arrived on our planet from different Star systems: the Great Race (white), the Great Dragon (yellow), the Fire Serpent (red) and representatives of the Star systems of the Gloomy Wasteland (black).

[5] The Goddess Tara is the patroness of Nature and her elder brother Tarkh is the god God is the keeper of the ancient Great Wisdom.

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[6] Stargates are energy complexes using gravitational and spatio-temporal spin-torsion systems to move between planets and star systems.

[7] Urs are representatives of the planet Urai; ur — inhabited fertile territory.

[8] The Magus is a clergyman, high priest, custodian of the ancient sacred texts.

[9] Da'Aryan and Kh'Aryan writings are two of the four types of writing of the Great Race: Da'Aryan Trags, Kh'Aryan Runes, Holy Russian Images (Letter Letter, Runics, Lines, Reza) and Rassen Molvitsa.

[10] Perunov Russ — Perun is the patron god of all warriors, the protector of the lands and the Svyatorus family (Russians, Belorussians, Estonians, Litas, Lats, Latgals, Zemgals, Polyans, Serbs, etc.).

[11] Wends - residents of Great Veneya, where the Clans and tribes of the Veneds moved, corresponds to the modern territory of Western Europe.

[12] The Slavic-Aryan Vedic Empire — the ancient Slavs and Aryans possessed fundamental knowledge about the material and non-material worlds, this knowledge was called the Vedas — the Slavic-Aryan sacred traditions.

[13] Antlanya is an island in the Atlantic Ocean, where the Slavic Anta Family settled, later the Earth became known as Antlan, i.e., the Land of Ants. The ancient Greeks called it Atlantis, the inhabitants - the Atlanteans (modern Little Russians, Ukrainians; Ukraine, that is, the outskirts of the Land of the Holy Race).

[14] The Night of Svarog is the name of a dark, difficult time in the Slavic tradition, when our solar system passes through the spaces of the Dark Worlds; or Kali Yuga in the Aryan or Indian tradition.

[15] Fatta, Lelya, Month — three minor planets (Moons) of the Earth, Fatta's circulation period (ancient Greek — Phaeton) 13 days; Lely, the closest to the Earth and the smallest of the Moons - 7 days.

[16] Rasichi are representatives from all Clans of the Great Race.

[17] Belovodye - or Land of the Holy Race, Iriy (modern river Irtys) - white, clear water.

[18] Veduns — who own sacred traditions — the Slavic-Aryan Vedas.

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[19] Daaria is a country that was located on a sunken mainland in the Arctic Ocean (the Daari Sea of Cold); in ancient times it was called Arctida, Hyperborea, Severia, Ark

togea.

[20] Descendants of the Heavenly Clan and grandchildren of Dazhd-god; The Heavenly Clan are representatives of advanced civilizations; in ancient times, people and heavenly gods fraternized among themselves, helped each other, and the heavenly gods left their wise commandments to earthly brothers and descendants. Yes, God gave the representatives of the Great Race nine books containing the Sacred Vedas.

If I understand correctly (think about this, you too - the first part of the book is presented here with very slight abbreviations), the main motive of Levashov's work breaks through in his indignant remark: more, greater," — this is how he denotes the position of his opponents, and, in fact, his answer to them, his book, is exactly this: gaining both the ancient past and greatness.

It so happened that it was about these two concepts: antiquity and greatness, and our understanding of them, that I spoke in one essay in Literaturnaya Gazeta, and then, with slight variations, included in my "Ukrainian" and "Golitsyn" books. My opinion on this matter has not changed, therefore here I will give one small but, it seems to me, expressive example.

We have recently republished the works of Generalissimo Suvorov, his famous "The Science of Victory" (2000), with a detailed biography and comments by V.S. Lopatin. Well, all right, the mention of Suvorov's own mother, an Armenian, in their opinion, probably somehow belittled the importance of Rymnik, Ishmael, the Italian campaign... They kept silent. But how to get around another slippery moment? On the eve of being elevated to the dignity of a count in 1790, Alexander Vasilyevich wrote his autobiography: "In 1622, Naum and Suvor left Sweden, and by petition were accepted into Russian citizenship. The descendants went - the Suvorovs "

And here the commentator Lopatin, publishers, those same guardians of "chemical national purity", help Feldmar

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chalu to cope with the "fifth point": "Suvorov is mistaken, his surname is much older ... in 1323 there was a mass migration from Karelia, but they were not Swedes, but Novgorodians who ended up on the occupied land ... and the Suvorovs from those ...".

Hmmm ... It is necessary to at least slightly represent the mentality of the Russian nobleman, in order to appreciate all the heavenly, galactic stupidity of this service. I, fortunately, know many of the Golitsyn family. Each of them will name all their ancestors for 100-200 years, which is called "wake up at night". And looking into the family archives (it was in this mode that Suvorov wrote) he can easily draw a family tree for all 700 years.

And just ... just imagine that some nobleman in his right mind belittled the greatest value, the antiquity of his kind! For three hundred years! (From 1323 to 1622 - according to these "historians" Suvorov cut off his genealogy...) But "helped". — It's... I don't know what to compare it to. For those "historians" the only clear example will be: suddenly the First Secretary of the regional committee, somewhere in 1935, cut his party experience by three times and publicly burned his party card.

It is precisely such "scientists" with the outlook of the head of the personnel department, or the head of the passport office of the police, that today hinder the formation of the National Idea (...)

Here, in general, in a compressed form, and all my theses related to this topic.

And the attitude towards historians like this Lopatin, who, as in one advertising slogan: "the primary source is nothing, the political need is everything." There is neither an understanding of the term "original source" itself, nor an idea of the character being described – the then nobleman, for such manipulations with his pedigree, could have challenged him to a duel (although Suvorov personally was not a duelist). So, what is "Greatness"? And why is the history of Russia, as it is described by Karamzin, not majestic? Karamzin is not mentioned here by chance - in the view of the "Veslovites" and readers of books like the one quoted above (I had to communicate with them a lot, but look at the Internet - full of such a "voice of the people"), he, Karamzin, is just a petty falsifier who cut off Rus' has several thousand

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years. Besides, a Freemason, a "Normanist" (a supporter of the "Varangian theory")...

In the Varangian origin of the word "Rus" (a region in Sweden), there is nothing so terrible as to pull out "Raseniya", "Rasichs", or, in other similar theories, the Etruscans-Rasenians. The Varangians-Normans at the same time owned a noble part of Europe, founded kingdoms, dynasties. By the way, another version of the origin of the word, from the Fino-Ugric "ruotsi" (rowers), points to the same Varangians. And the absurdity when our history is liberated from "foreign Varangians" WITH THE HELP of "their own" Etruscans — in general, somehow imperceptibly slips through them, although such logic could bring us other "comforters-liberators" —, - Rwandans, for example.

Greatness? The same Suvorov defeated only 35,000 French at Trebbia, "... and the Great Rasseniya won 7511 years ago a victory over Ancient China - Arimia" - it is not indicated with what, but obviously with greater numerical results, — according to the context, this battle led to a peace treaty that became the "Day of the Creation of the World", and concluded, as Mr. Levashov calculates, on September 22, 7511 years ago... Yes! To deprive the Slavs of such a great past - and who will Karamzin be after that !!

I repeat, I remember well these invectives of the "patriotic historians" and the address of the "traditionalists who have robbed and castrated Russian history to please the Germans..." is good, if only for the Germans... But these disputes, wanderings - they are not only "in search of the lost

time", those who do not reach their full greatness - 8-9 millennia. No, behind this, in my opinion, one more of our long-standing Russian features emerges, reinforced by the recent but already global trend.

Let me illustrate with an example, at first glance distant. Do you remember the legislative initiatives, 6-7 years ago, on the delimitation of religions, attempts to cut off from traditional Orthodoxy, Islam, Judaism, Buddhism - these new sects that are multiplying today according to the laws of "network marketing"? And what was the main argument "against"? "Not democratic, not liberal" - no, that was not yet the main argument,

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rather informational background, off-screen noise. The real argument was a completely different statement: "And 1900 years ago, Christianity was the same "marginal sect" as now these persecuted "witnesses", "Scientologists", etc."

And in general, you can't argue — it's accurately noticed, calculated, indicated, both in absolute and relative figures, but what is behind this accuracy! Behind this: "Any sect can theoretically grow into a world religion. Everyone should have a chance! It is unfair to give someone an advantage, to deprive someone of an attempt"? And there were a lot of supporters of this approach, judging by various polls and TV talk shows...

But behind this "justice", in my opinion, is something absolutely terrible. A complete denial of the very meaning of all past human history. States, our civilization, was built, and built — indeed, on the exclusivity of the Event (Resurrection, Hijra...). And even the pagan world lived in anticipation of the Event (this is a well-studied, but separate topic, Neoplatonists, Virgil's Eclogue, "The Great Pan Died"... etc.).

And only a recently established liberal, indifferently fair approach says: just as all parties are equal, so are all religions, sects, and your Savior and the longed-for aliens from Alpha Centauri, everyone and everything must be equal. Rejoice: it means that nothing is final and, therefore, you will have countless more attempts and options will endlessly flow into each other, like those two eternal tadpoles "Yin" and "Yang" on the famous emblem (By the way, and the new-fangled sex change — under the same emblem: nothing stable, definite, "Yin" and "Yang" are also the female-male dimension)...

This craze is not very old, but worldwide, but there is also an old Russian trait - distrust of anything formalized, approved, of stable legislative or scientific principles.

I remember how Leo Tolstoy, in War and Peace, gives the setting for the beginning of the war of 1812... and at the same time the setting for almost any of our undertakings, reforms, wars, even just some new period of life:

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— The sovereign was with the First Army, but not as commander in chief. The order only said that the sovereign would be with the army ... but (he) disposed of all the armies ...

There, in the former living room, at the wish of the sovereign, there was gathered - not a military council (the sovereign loved uncertainty) - but some people whose opinion about the upcoming difficulties he wanted to know...

Very Russian situation, archetypal. This distrust of formalism, generally speaking, has nothing to do with the aforementioned liberal European religious relativism, but it just so happens that with regard to the historical theories and hypotheses analyzed here, these two vectors, objectively speaking, today they are taking shape and dragging our social consciousness into the swamp, the topography of which has been briefly considered here.

Chapter 15 CONSUMPTION RACE

This is the last objective chapter of the book. Not all were considered, but many typical features of the Western and our perception of Russia and its history, popular stories and "bugs", falsifications, deliberate and caused by the "spectator effect", competing interpretations.

Further, I have a great need to consider the consumer of this historical, ideological commodity. I have no actual sociological achievements, except for participation in the All-Russian population census of 2002, and I will consider the audience of historical disputes using the example of myself and my generation. It will not be an autobiography, a memoir in the usual sense, but rather an attempt to tell about the formation of consciousness, perception habits, stereotypes of our generation. Looking for some unifying term (don't call it "the generation of Igor Shumeiko"), I vacillate between the simple and unpleasant definition: "The generation of losers of the Cold War who destroyed the USSR" and the semi-justified emphasis on the fact that we are all were the audience. For our upbringing, for the influence on the infantile us, the older comrades tried to fight.

But before moving on to the story of the Consumers of historical, ideological products, I will consider the very phenomenon of ideological Consumption.

The very appearance of the epithets "persuasive", "attractive", in relation to theories, ideologies, is not a very old phenomenon. Initially, the division into "ours" and "theirs" was quite enough.

But over time, supranational values also sprouted in Europe. I recall the slogan of Leibniz: "Where is the art

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the best regards to the arts and sciences, my fatherland will be there!" from the chapter, and about his work with Voltaire for Russia, in view of the fact that we have such simple theories in circulation that declare the entire Enlightenment to be a purely Russophobic undertaking. In Russia, the germination of supranational values began much later

It is ridiculous to imagine in 1708, as a means of mobilizing our people's efforts, any criticism of the foreign policy of Charles XI, or in 1812 - a denunciation of "Bonapartism". And in 1941, Stalin, having weighed all our anti-fascist critics, reasonably threw them out, leaving "Death to the German occupiers!" and Alexander Nevsky.

The fact is that our supranational values, belatedly with germination, sprouted already as anti-national, which, it seems, determined the features of the subsequent ideological confrontation. One way or another, but the author of these lines, in 1976-1977, bore the proud title: "Excellent in combat and political training" ...

In The Equation with an Unknown Number of Unknowns, my slightly alternative history of the Cold War, I focused on the fact that in addition to the "arms race", the United States managed to impose on us another parallel "race", the significance of which for the outcome of the Cold War is very underestimate: "consumption race".

Our secret geniuses perfectly mastered the tactics of the already famous "asymmetric responses" (when US 50 billion dollar threats were easily countered by 5 million ruble responses). And the well-known economist Mikhail Khazin, in our conversation devoted to the global crisis in general, did not fail to emphasize that the USSR had practically won the "arms race" by the 1970s. From this point, shared by many scientists, including from the "other side", I started off to another race - "consumption", and considered the circumstances of our global loss there. The explanation that the USSR lost — ideologically, that the then version of communism-socialism turned out to be uncompetitive with capitalism... — I don't really like it. It turns out that the USSR lost the "championship in

abstract terms", primacy in "...isms". What is the focus here? The very division of history into "socio-economic formations" we received from the same hands, in the same book, where it was stated, according to the same theory, that such and such "formations" inevitably win and replace such and such. And they memorized it so much that they even somehow forgot that behind the term "communism" there is no such objectivity as behind ... gravity, electromagnetic induction, radioactivity ... That the word itself came as part of a certain verbal combinations (science). That in essence they, "socialism", "communism" in the mouth of their creator meant: that which is inevitable, objectively wins, displaces, replaces itself.

It turns out that the very fact of non-victory cancels the very fact of their existence. For example, they put together a basketball team, hoping to win, but it didn't work out. But still, here they are, guys, sitting in front of us, worrying. They are. But where can remain what was positioned as a synonym for an objectively inevitable triumph? Where can an unbeatable victory hide? For some reason, we don't really think about it, rustling with these "...isms". It's all our natural compassion leads to a funny semantic shift. We stroke the erroneous book like a naughty cat... Absently forgetting that the guilty purr is there, but the guilty "...ism"... It simply is not there.

Note. The conversation will return to the works of the great follower of Hegel, Karl Marx, several more times. His critique of the mode of production, which he calls capitalist, is indeed of great human significance. And in general, Marx's criticism of "alienation" of man is, perhaps, the highest rise of humanistic thought. Although, again, if we recall the dialectic of Marx's teacher, then the very existence of such a concept as "the highest point" – what does it mean? That's right: that further the trajectory will go down. So Karl Marx, having reached the remarkable, all-time important "criticism of the alienation of man", further welcomed the execution of hostages by the Paris Communards (and this, in general, is also "alienation" - of life), etc.

But the most unpleasant thing is that about the collapse of his recipes for getting out of the circle of alienating production, we have a purely sadomasochistic conclusion ready: we did not follow the great book badly. Forgetting that Marx's foundation: the provision on the relative and absolute impoverishment of the proletariat collapsed in the 20th century. And that already Engels, releasing the 4th volume of Capital, desperately redrawn and darned "Marxism" like a tailor after an unsuccessful fitting. "No, it's the client's fault!" - cut off by our social masochists, equipped in black leather. But the "clients" included not only Russia. It just needs to be admitted - "the predictive beam of Capital" did not reach the distance for more than 15 years ...

It is much more productive to explore simpler, "textural" explanations for our defeat. Deficit, commodity hunger. The credibility of "our ... ism" was undermined by supply shortages. Such and such clothes were "thrown away" only at the end of the month, and such and such was only in the currency "Birches" and regional committee distributors, etc.

In the global competition with the USA and the West, we have lost the "consumption race". And it is this almost "kitchen" version that actually has almost boundless consequences, threads stretching through the entire history of mankind.

After all, the second fact, just as objective as the loss itself, is that the population of the USSR did not die of hunger at all, they did not go naked.

From Germany in the first half of the 20th century came the famous slogan, as simple as "heil", "Guns instead of butter." And the obsessive prevalence, the divergence of this slogan provokes a very serious substitution, its erroneous application to the USSR of the 1950s-1980s.

Just the same, such a global mistake was, in fact, the main version of that Soviet-American collision: "The arms race exhausted the USSR." It was as if the USSR and the USA made a million "guns" aimed at each other, but the USA still had "oil", while the USSR did not.

There is a weak link in this verbal chain: the word "exhausted". Newsreel images rising behind him, blockade Lenin

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Hradians, Auschwitz sufferers, etc. — only obscure the following fact: losing the "consumption race" is not at all like dying of hunger or cold! Or even just - "wear out"...

Yes, in 1990 in the USSR it was already possible to speak about the "outstretched bony hand of hunger", about real malnutrition. But ... this moment was preceded by several years of "merging", and the life of our leading layers and layers according to the well-known, our own principle: "the worse, the better." (Several times in Russian history this principle has taken possession of the relatively broad masses). This is a topic of a completely different study, but now we are talking about the peak of our competition with the West, about the period (according to Khazin, for example) of refusing to win. Or "break", etc. Chronologically it is: 70s. Plus some "tops" in the 80s and "roots" in the 60s, respectively.

We all remember the growing social irritation then, a kind of neurosis, looking for something to turn to. Through the "world of ideas" this irritation glided practically without clinging to anything (these ideas given to us in various "...isms" were too smooth and streamlined). Yes, it is also noteworthy that few people doubted the model itself, the ultimate victory over capitalism. Even the most anti-Soviet anecdote played on this generally accepted fact: "We won't live to see communism, but we feel sorry for the children!"

But on the other hand, in the surrounding material, commodity world, in the world of consumption, reasons for dissatisfaction began to appear, in a geometric progression.

The nature of this discontent is the most interesting moment in the history of that consumption race. The moment is important to this day, and even very important for the future survival of mankind, no matter how loud it sounds. After all, the consumption race imposed on us by no means ended with the defeat and collapse of the USSR.

This idea was generally formulated many times, something like: "Jeans defeated the USSR Sometimes some other, symbolically important goods, the so-called icons of consumption, were also named. What can you think about here? — About the next important paradox. After all, the model of development of the USSR

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did not imply a one-time sucking of blood from its subjects (I remind you, we are talking about the period of the 1940-1980s, the USSR-USA race) ... the sale of this blood for the sake of new weapons, or, more generally: "for the sake of development of the production of means of production", for the sake of that very "group A", for the sake of weapons... No, our modest "group of industries B" fed and clothed the Soviet people, quite in accordance with historical, climatic conditions etc.

It seems to turn out like this: there is a competition, a man in Chicago and a man in Leningrad are racing to make "guns" ("instead of butter", or there — "together with butter" - it doesn't matter yet) ... Largely lagging behind after World War II by the beginning of the 1960s, the Leningrader was gradually catching up with the Chicagoan, he was about to overtake, but suddenly ... he thinks deeply and carefully examines his clothes, comparing them with the Chicago ones.

- Are you warm? - Yes. But not pretty.

- Why is it ugly? Because it's not fashionable.

"What is fashion?" — the head of the Leningrader thinks. Pants are wide - pants are tight. The toes of the boots are sharp - the toes are blunt. It looks like a cycle...

It's funny that the history of fashion has preserved all the textured details. In particular, that historical moment has been preserved when, for the first time in history, the leader of the USSR (at that time - N.S. Khrushchev) made a statement on the issue of fashion. Then, it turns out, there was a transition from wide trousers to narrow ones.

The historical text itself has also been preserved. This is the plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU, December 1956. Khrushchev: "We have men walking around like shaggy doves, their trousers dangling at the bottom. The whole West wears pants narrower than ours."

Then, after the plenum of 1956, the Soviet light industry, "Group B", managed to react and launched the production of fashionable tight trousers. The conflict has been exhausted... for several years.

But this point itself deserves to be singled out in our history, in the history of the confrontation between the USSR and the USA, in the "consumption race". After all, this is not the personal taste of Nikita Ser

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the geicha pushed him to take up arms against wide trousers. Pick up even the image: like shaggy doves.

Recall the photographs of his meetings, conversations with John F. Kennedy: Khrushchev himself in a very baggy (and you can say: in a loose) pair, and John - "skinny" ... But you can see the very political instinct (let's return to our Plenums) - suggested to the leaders in 1956 that the "masses" were very serious about fashion, and that they needed to "give the country" - pipe trousers.

But, excuse me for repeating the well-known: the very idea of "fashion", it does not mean the victory of some style, "silhouette". "Fashion" is a constant change, the ability to forever turn the roulette wheel of these "styles".

And by the way, remember, for example, the fashion of the 1980s! Mentally "photograph" and then combine with the footage of that meeting of our First Secretary with the President of the United States. And it turns out that it was Khrushchev dressed in fashion, and Kennedy in his fitted jacket - "straggler", "came from a remote province" ... or what other synonyms did we have for "unfashionable"? True, this comparison effect will be somewhat mixed by Kennedy's superiority in objective, physical parameters: height, shoulder width, lack of a "belly". But, nevertheless, a few photos of the 1980s that have turned up: politicians, actors, remind us of this turn. And Phil Collins (his poster just turned up now) from the most popular band of the 1980s, Genesis - he's just in a 100% Khrushchev suit, pure - that "shaggy dove"!

And the trousers, honored with a "personal analysis" at the CPSU Plenum, by that time had already gone through a long series of metamorphoses. A schoolboy of the 1970s, for example, remembers what a nightmare it is, what a horror it is when you have only pipe trousers! But without "flares" - it's simply impossible to come to the dance. How miserable and naive were all the half-measures sewn into the bottom of the trousers—the "wedges"! (The fact that the inserted "wedges" were sometimes made of a different fabric only emphasized the desperation of that struggle).

Yes, the carousel of fashion was spinning almost always. It can be said that many centuries went by uninterrupted human changes

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robes, but earlier changes had the main component - objective progress. That is, they were associated with the development of new materials: skin, wool, silk, cotton,

synthetic fibers...

But in one beautiful era that has yet to be explored, such amazing forces joined this process, which we will also have to consider, that as a result, fashion has become both a battlefield and a weapon, and a fundamentally new source of super profits, and many more than.

And it is very remarkable that in the 1930s the USSR was still quite keeping pace with the revolutions of fashion (those "apaches", white shoes...). Fashion, although even then for the most part came "from there" - but it was, so to speak, quite "attainable". Including technologically accessible, there was a quite fair feeling that - just a little, just a little "push", throw a small fraction of a percent of the budget on that "group B", and you won't have to talk about any difference in clothes at all. Another interesting point. Fashion in the 1930s, not yet a means of pressure from the rich world, was generally cheap fashion. And what is characteristic, the trendsetters of style ("trends") were the inhabitants of very poor regions: Spaniards, Basques, Latin Americans, "among the Earth Searers", "southerners". The then millionaires did not reign in mass tastes, like the current one, some ... Donald Trump. And the main "cult" clothing of that time (similar to jeans of the second half of the century, but - a shirt), - "apache" (fr. Araspe) - came to Europe, generally speaking, from the Apache Indians. It is also important that the "Apache" came through the French poor, the street gang ... Caps, by the way, including our "party caps" - they also came from the proletarian quarters of Paris.

But then, in those very 1950s (going from the 1930s, one must, of course, skip the period of "world subtraction", the struggle for survival, that is, the World War) - fashion became not only more rapidly changing, but also more and more and more expensive. Fashion has become a real, effective press.

Come to think of it, this is how it turns out: Stalin's campaign of "fighting cringing before the West" (10-15 years before

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turning on this press - "fashion") is just an amazing example of foresight and an attempt to pre-empt.

So, the USSR, which in the 1930s kept up with the world, European fashion, in the 1950s-1970s became chronically lagging behind at every turn.

Two objective tendencies converged here. One can cite a few more facts proving the objective acceleration and rise in the cost of new rounds of fashion, but this does not mean that one can forget about another reason for the lag: the significantly large inertia of the Soviet economic mechanism. Possessing significant mobilization advantages, the possibility of concentrating resources and efforts in several important areas of development, the Soviet management model was just as significantly inferior in maneuverability and, most importantly, in the possibilities of self-adjustment.

In several books, I quoted "Fortune-telling of the USSR" of 1931, an outstanding administrator, the best mayor of Moscow in its entire history, Prince Golitsyn: "... his fall will be followed by the force of inertia, not under the blows of a thunderstorm or in - something by itself, by its own weight, i.e. unsuitability for the real world around him, his atmosphere, his conditions.

The USSR, almost winning the arms race, more or less managed to feed, clothe and shoe its population. But to the fact that we must suddenly urgently replace 150 million pairs of "still almost untrodden shoes" with "the same ones, but with sharp toes"! Or later, vice versa — "with rounded ones". Here the balance did not converge.

Remember those piles of clothes, shoes, all kinds of plastic "consumer goods" that really somehow oppressed, or sometimes irritated the eye. It is interesting to think about the very nature of this oppression/irritation. Even those who absolutely believed the authorities sighed: "How much wool (cotton, leather) they ruined!"

I myself, as far as I remember, walked at an accelerated pace past the tapestries of these terrifying products, and now I remember, I think: "What is fashion?"

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After all, just hint that "Comrades, it's warm, it doesn't get wet!" - I'll immediately hear: "Ah, you are one of those who wanted to dress us in padded jackets, kirzachi - and to the machine! While themselves..."

Yes, maybe this is the point: "Then how about themselves...", and the monolithic system of compatriots, more or less resistant to the paroxysms of fashion, was broken somewhere at the top? Indeed, "... while we ourselves..." — yes, I myself, working in the system of the Ministry of Foreign Trade of the USSR, I remember bringing suitcases from business trips abroad...

What I am sure of is that on the winning side, there were no secret meetings with an agenda like: "In the Soviets, industry is bad, it is slowly readjusting. Coordination, inclusion in the "five-year plan". All these lasts, templates, approved sketches...etc. So let's now change the fashion for the shape of the lapels once every six months, once a year - for the width of the trousers. Let's knock out all their wool and cotton!... So, who do we have there for these faggots - the couturier is responsible? Act."

There were NO such gatherings, neither Zion nor Arizona sages. But what was certain was a global, long-term bet on the American way of life as a sure weapon. The Americans, boasting, competing in consumption with each other, will at the same time, even against their will, compete with the Soviets... If the USSR reaches parity at some "primitive" level, it means raising this level. This is how to raise and constantly project your way of life onto that territory.

About the mentioned jeans - a small addition. Their original practicality, expressed in wrinkle-resistance, has made a 180-degree turn over the years, and in our time jeans have become a real "consumer icon" — objectively bad, impractical indigo dye. It was a whole epic. To think about it is pure absurdity. Comrade Rashidov, the first secretary of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan, provided cotton (at a price, even if it was from the Aral Sea). The production of excellent aniline dyes is traditionally at its best. But for "our

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veta Levi-Straus "needs exactly low-quality, poorly laid on the fabric, does not withstand washing, shedding" indigo. In addition, it is expensive, obtained using the technologies of the twentieth century from Indian vegetation, that is, requiring a sea of currency. What to buy, "tea with an elephant", Indian to draw domestic sawdust to the level of "Cheerfulness" (there was such a trick, and at the same time a popular product of the 1980s, "deficiency". A mixture of Indian and Georgian teas = tea "Cheerfulness"), or is it still this idiotic dye?

So even today, this former workwear with branded holes now made, bordered with embroidery and rhinestones reminds me of that "race of consumption".

The race did not end with the collapse of the USSR. The cause of the current global crisis is generally recognized to be America's overconsumption of debt. (Earlier, as we remember, there were "crises of overproduction", the current global one, I would like to call "the crisis of overconsumption"). And a significant part of this Overconsumption is inspired, induced by advertising that grew up in the atmosphere of the race.

"EXPERTS AND MYSTERIES"

Once, when I came up with the heading "Spiritual Expertise" for a magazine where I was the chief editor for some time, I had a chance to talk with Archbishop Alexy of Orekhovo-Zuevsky, vicar of the Moscow diocese.

My question was: "Which of the theories, ideas of the last time seems to you the most dangerous?"

To be honest, I imagined that, most likely, the Lord would "fall upon" one of the most impudent sects, pseudo-religions, so to speak, the closest, "current enemies". That is, he will not miss the opportunity to hit these, in general, quite deserving blows. Vladyka promised to think and answer in writing.

And now imagine how amazing his answer was:

"Such, in my opinion, is the theory of the Golden Billion, i.e. model of life of the selected part
humanity from

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how many highly developed countries, united, as an idea, by a high level of consumption. The entire modern civilization is built on the colossal successes of the natural sciences and technology as their continuation. But it is obvious that even just to maintain the existing level of consumption of the "Golden Billion" in the near future there will not be enough resources, and an environmental catastrophe will become inevitable. No government can offer the Americans or Europeans, or our new Russians, or the emerging "middle class" to tighten their belts and moderate their demands. Just imagine what will happen! Until recently, in the ecological sense, it seemed to man that he was still in paradise. The forces of nature were used for production, and nothing was done for reproduction. But today it is given to us to evaluate all the consequences of our expulsion from paradise and understand the scale of the curse: "Cursed is the earth for you; in sorrow you shall eat of it all the days of your life" (Genesis 3:17). Today, all the falsity of daring to regain paradise on earth, contrary to Divine Providence, has been revealed.

And usually they offer a way out something like this: "Since science has led to all this, let it lead! We have no choice, we will have to act on the environment". And when the deadline for paying all bills approached, it turned out that a modern civilized person is not capable of either the austerity of consumer self-restraint, or the austerity of genuine creativity.

While maintaining the ascetic religious component, one can hope for a movement towards internal self-discipline. In this case, science can also develop in the right direction. If Christian asceticism dries up, then a type of personality will prevail that does not tolerate any restrictions in the desire to consume, does not want to answer to the future. Scientific research and experiments to save the existing type of consumer civilization, the "Golden Billion", can lead to the destruction of life on earth. The only alternative to such a development can be an ascetic Christian civilization."

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You will especially appreciate this answer of Archbishop Alexy if you compare what the idol of intellectuals of the last two decades, Jean Baudriard, writes on the same subject: consumption—consumed in the form of a myth."

Where the famous philosopher, bewildered or, perhaps, fascinated, states the onset of the Age of Consumption, our theologian points out the way out and finds a possible source of strength to follow this path.

I thank the Moscow State University of Railway Engineering (MIIT) for the position of teacher of National History, which I greatly value, and the rector, Boris Alekseevich Levin, for the creative atmosphere.

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Chapter 15

Mass political publication

HISTORICAL SENSATIONS

Shumeiko Igor Nikolaevich

THE BIG FALSE, or A SHORT COURSE OF HISTORY FALSIFICATION

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IA meeting in the Ministry of Agriculture of the Lithuanian SSR. C his n 11- There was an opportunity to once again comprehend the proposals made and

10- zheniya, advice, critical remarks. How is it better to realize the orders of your comrades for the eyes of your comrades? With such care, they came to the next step.

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m". meeting of the newly elected party committee, its members. economy of the uporovogo wasp in the Republic! from mi. One seed of a specialist turns A new book by a well-known historian (> Igor Shumeiko, author of the bestseller +chE- sov- "World War II. Reloaded", which has withstood several years) circulation ... to falsify history. Moreover, he claims that today the fight is against falsifications, for the truth. "The glare of history has actually been transferred to the m sphere of interpretations, interpretations of facts to it. But he also examines in detail | children, various historical insinuations that are now dominant in law in the Baltic countries, Georgia = and other former republics of the USSR, = stating, that falsification p: an history has become a conscious tcom

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Now, after the private party committee, things are going on

venous? Now, your meeting

15VM 978-5-699-44943-9 of the party committee, its members think about it together. Efficiency and efficiency, creative" 185699 449439 > business approach is important

essential qualities of a modern organizer. What means will help to develop them in the C0-employees of the administrative assembly, niya? The comrades are unanimous: it is important not to leave without strictness a conversation about how a goy assessment is not a single case of non-conspiracy.